McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—It must be a little monotonous for Mr. Key to be exhibited so often as a repentent sinner.

—Uncle Dick Bishop ought at least to give the Ohio Democratic Committee that $3,000 he squeezed out of the Quakers.

—There will be six different parties in Massachusetts this year, and each will have a ticket. Ben. Butler won't be in either one, however, so that the fun will be moderate.

—The eclipse of the moon last Thursday night was about as complete as the eclipse of the Laedlein party of Democratic Bulldozers at Harrisburg. It was total.—[Gazette & Bulletin.

—That talented Democratic statesman, Blue Jeans, of Indiana, is in quite a box. It appears his son is a cattle drover, so Governor Williams felt justified in writing a letter to the rioters beseeching them to pass him over their lines.

—The new Kentucky Legislature will stand one Granger, six workingmen, five Independent Democrats, thirteen Republicans and 113 unadulterated Democrats, in the lower branch, and thirty-seven Democrats and one Republican in the upper. This doesn't look as if the Bourbon were an extinct species in that section yet.

—Democratic honesty. The Georgia convention decided by a nearly unanimous vote—165 to 15—that it will not allow the bonds which it alleges to be fraudulent to be submitted to a court. The bonds thus repudiated are about $6,000,000 in amount. They have never been declared fraudulent or illegal by the courts of the State.

—It looks as if the Ohio Democrats were preparing to trade off Uncle Dick for the control of the Legislature. In several counties the Democrats have coalesced with the Greenbackers on the Legislative ticket, but have remained divided on the State ticket. This means mischief to Mr. Bishop, and shows that the Democrats are fighting for a United States Senator first of all.

—The Bellefonte *Watchman* takes up the cudgel and wields it most lustily in behalf of the workingmen, but when the stuff is boiled down the panacea for all their ills is to be found in the Democratic party. The spacific is too thin, friend Meek, they would starve on it. Better give them Republican hash, if it does stagger them. While there is life, you know, there is hope.—[Huntingdon Journal.

—Gen. Garfield was in Washington a few days ago, and the usual report of his dissatisfaction with the President was promptly started. The public is so familiar with it now it is hardly worth while to deny it, but the truth of the matter is that the General did not talk much during his visit, yet he found time to say that the Republican prospects for carrying Ohio were good—and that was all he did say about politics.

—The Pennsylvania Democrats come out flat-footed against subsidies, thus squarely rebuking Mr. Randall for his utterances in their favor. The South, meanwhile, is increasing its demands, and here and there a voice is insisting that the Speaker of its choice ought to look with a friendly eye upon the proposition to refund the cotton tax, and some of his imprudent friends are promising that he is prepared to take such a view. A brief card is Mr. Randall's only refuge.

—This is a trying year for the "Committee on Resolutions." There is the Labor vote, the Corporation vote, the Beer vote, the Temperance vote, the Conciliation vote, the Bloody-shirt vote, the Greenback vote, the ancestral Silver Dollar vote, the Mono-metallic vote, the Subsidy vote and the anti-Subsidy vote, and the votes of various other assortments of citizens with bees in their bonnets, and the committee is agonizing over a plan for spreading its net in the sight of all these birds so as to ensnare the entire lot. Softening of the brain will be more prevalent in Ohio and Pennsylvania than elsewhere, but a high death-rate among committee-men may be expected throughout the country.

Meeting of the Senatorial Conferees.

The conferees from Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties met at the office of A. O. Furst, Esq., at Bellefonte, last Wednesday for the purpose of electing a Senatorial delegate to represent the district in the State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, September 5, 1877. A letter from Clearfield was read stating that their conferees would not be present, but it was decided when they were elected that the Senatorial delegate was conceded to Clinton, and so they would vote if present.

Mr. James H. Rankin presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Senatorial conferees of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton counties, held at Bellefonte on September 13, 1876, Thomas McNarney was elected Senatorial delegate to represent said Senatorial district in the next Republican State Convention in 1877. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the election of the said Thomas McNarney is duly confirmed and he was duly elected Senatorial delegate to the next Republican State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, September 5, 1877.

John D. Stratton was elected Alternate Senatorial delegate.

On motion the conference then adjourned.

JOHN D. STRATTON, President.
JAS. H. RANKIN, Secretary.

We take the foregoing from the Clinton *Republican* and have no hesitancy in saying that an effort has been made to establish a precedent in the election of delegates to the State Convention that is a stigma on those who engage in it, as well as a curse to the Republican party. It has been, and is now, the design of many of the government office-holders to pack all conventions of the Republican party with men of their own ilk, notwithstanding President Hayes' order to the contrary. Thomas McNarney is a mail route agent on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, and is not eligible to be a delegate to any convention. If it is right to select delegates to conventions one year in advance, it is just as right for officials to usurp the power and elect delegates for four or any number of years in advance. We know the action of the would-be usurpers, last fall, in naming McNarney for Senatorial delegate, was repudiated by all good and faithful Republicans in the district, and we look upon the action of last week's conference, composed of some of the same men of last year, as an insult to the party, and especially to those who do not grind axes, but work for the party,s good, and not for their own aggrandizement.

We would like to know what authority James H. Rankin has to speak for the Republicans of Centre county, no other name appearing? He was not an authenticate delegate, was not the representative of any committee or convention, and his action in the premises is without any authority whatever. We exposed the action of a *quasi* meeting that is said to have taken place in our town a few weeks ago, which appointed one of its number a delegate to the State convention, and, to make bad worse, took it upon themselves to appoint another, who is not a resident of the county, and who, when here, seldom took interest enough in party matters to prompt him to vote at elections. The fact that the proceedings of this meeting were not furnished for publication was satisfactory evidence to us that the men engaged in it were ashamed of their own actions. The proceedings of this last meeting caps the climax, and go far to show how little the participants care for the welfare of Republicanism.

We make these remarks that the people may know who the scheming manipulators are; who the dead beats are who are a heavy load to our party progress; who, when they get hold of the public teat, are determined to hold on whether the party can carry them or not.

The success of our party depends on fair and honest management in all its primary meetings, and we call upon every Republican who has the good of our party at heart to come up to the work and repudiate self-promoters, as well as all kinds of party trickery.

Even his most bitter political enemies acknowledge that Governor Hartranft has proved to be the right man in the emergencies which of late fell upon the state. He has been so active, energetic and determined that not only do Pennsylvanians give him praise, but the whole country spontaneously confesses that he is worthy of all honor.—[Philadelphia North American.

Something About the Moons of Mars.

In our last week's issue we had an article upon a late important discovery by Prof. Asaph Hall, viz: the discovery of two moons, satellites of the planet Mars. Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the United States Naval Observatory, at Washington, has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* upon this subject, which no doubt many of our readers will be interested in. This letter also answers many questions that might be asked by persons interested in such subjects, but not very well versed in astronomy. Prof Newcomb says:

Some particulars concerning the newly discovered satellites of Mars may not be uninteresting to your readers. The first question which will naturally arise is, why have these objects not been seen before? The answer is that Mars is now nearer the earth than it has been at any time since 1845, when the great telescopes of the present had hardly begun to be known. The next opportunity for seeing them occurred in 1862, but we may suppose they were then not especially sought for with the two or three telescopes which alone would show them. The next favorable opposition was in 1875, but Mars was then so far south of the equator that it could not well be observed in our latitudes. The present opposition is about the best possible for observation in the middle latitudes of our hemisphere, because the very small deviation from greatest possible approach to the earth arises from the opposition occurring a few days after the planet reaches its position, and throws it farther north in declination than it would be at the time of absolutely nearest approach. The next opposition will occur in October, 1879, and there is some hope that the satellites may then again be observed with the Washington telescope. During the ten years following they will probably be entirely visible, with all the telescopes of the world, because, owing to the great eccentricity of the orbit of Mars, the planet will be too far away at the time of opposition. In 1892 a favorable opposition will again occur. During the present year it is hardly likely that the satellites will be visible after October.

Of the two satellites now discovered the most extraordinary feature is the proximity of the inner one to the planet, and the rapidity of its revolution. The shortest period hitherto known is that of the inner satellite of Saturn—twenty-one and a half hours. But the inner satellite of Mars goes round in seven hours and thirty-eight minutes. Its distance from the centre of the planet is about 6,000 miles, and from the surface less than 4,000. If there are any astronomers on Mars with telescopes and eyes like ours, they can readily find out whether this satellite is inhabited, the distance being less than one-sixteenth that of the moon from us.

That kind of near approach to simple relationship between the times of revolution, is found here which we see in the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn. The inner satellite of Mars revolves in very nearly one-fourth the period of the outer one, these times being:

Outer satellite, 30h. 14m.
One-fourth this period, 7h. 33½m.
Period of inner satellite, 7h. 38m.

These satellites may also be put down as by far the smallest heavenly bodies yet known. It is hardly possible to make anything like a numerical estimate of their diameters, because they are seen in the telescope only as faint points of light. But one might safely agree to ride around one of them in a railway car between two successive meals, or to walk round in easy stages during a brief vacation. In fact, supposing the surface of the outer one to have the same reflecting power with that of Mars, its diameter cannot be more than ten miles, and may be less.

Altogether, these objects must be regarded as among the most remarkable of the solar system. Not the least service which Prof. Hall's discovery will render to astronomy is that of an exact determination of the mass of Mars, and a consequent simplification of the theories of the four inner planets. The most profound researches on this subject hitherto made are those of Le Verrier, and we may regard his mass of Mars as the product of a century of observations, and several years of laborious calculation by a corps of computers. From Prof. Hall's measures on four nights there is obtained by ten minutes' computation

$$\text{Mass of Mars} = \frac{\text{Mass of the Sun}}{3{,}090{,}000}$$

This is more certain than that declared by Le Verrier with so great labor. The latter was about one three millionth that of the sun, so that the agreement of the results is quite striking.

THE street car conductors bell-punch is a failure. It has come to light that the secrets of the bell-punch, used by street car conductors has been unraveled, and some of the conductors arrested, and a large number have been discharged from the services for stealing fares. We were convinced from the inception of these bell-punch frauds upon conductors, that for every thief they caught, at least five honest men would be induced to steal, in fact, the officials who compel honest men to wear a thief brand, for such is the bell-punch, are entitled to very little respect for honesty themselves.

No honest man can withstand the imputation of being a thief day in and day out, as these conductors have to do, without feeling like trying their hands at accumulating some of the ill-gotten gain. Let the railroad companies treat their employees like honest men and they will be honest, but if they continue to treat them as thieves, they will be thieves. Away with the bell-punch.

Democratic State Convention.

The Platform and the Candidates!

HARRISBURG, Aug. 23.

The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Chairman McClelland, at 12 o'clock, m., on the 22nd inst., in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Hon. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, was elected temporary President, by a vote of 145 to 94 for T. B. Schnatterly, of Fayette. Mr. Zeigler on taking the chair, made a short address.

Committees on Resolutions, Credentials and organization were appointed. On the first named was R. L. Johnston, of Cambria; on the second, James B. Patterson, of Blair, and on the third, Joseph E. Noble, of Bedford, and John Downey, of Cambria. Mr. Noble was chosen Secretary of the committee on Organization.

The committee on Organization reported Hon. Wm. S. Stenger, of Franklin, for President, and one Vice-President from each Senatorial district. The Vice President from the XXXVth district was W. C. Galbraith, of Blair. The report of the committee was adopted. Mr. Stenger, on taking the chair, delivered an address. On motion the Convention adjourned till 8 p. m.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the committee on Resolutions, through the Chairman, R. L. Johnston, of Cambria, reported the following, which were adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, by its delegates in convention assembled, does declare:

First. That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government, which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore contest upon the first offence, will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

Second. That the immediate happy effect of the application by the federal administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States, amply vindicates our frequent protests against previous violations of the reserved rights of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the general government by express constitutional provision.

Third. That the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present administration, is like its adopted "Southern policy," a confession of the failure of radicalism and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

Fourth. That capital combined in corporations has been too highly favored by both State and federal legislation, and its demand for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties. That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers and the deep distress of themselves and their families enlist our hearty sympathies, and we declare in the language of Jefferson, the founder of our party, that a "wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned," is the hope of the people in adversity and their security in prosperity; and that under such a government, which it is the mission of the Democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to violation of law, or invasion of the rights of person or of property, to redress grievances, is needless and at war with free institutions, under which the only rightful remedy is by frequently recurring elections of representatives of the people in State legislatures and in the federal Congress, to accomplish the will of the majority which should be accepted as the voice of all.

Fifth. That we accept the admonition of Jackson, in saying "considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be subordinate to the civil power," and accordingly the increase of the federal army, and any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of the States will receive the continued earnest opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Sixth. That "many of our rich men have been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress," and "by attempting to gratify their desires, we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in fearful commotion," and, therefore, the grant, by the legislatures of the States, or by Congress, of exclusive privileges, and establishment of odious monopolies under the pretext of public benefit or of justice to sections of the country, are direct assaults upon the equal rights of the people; and as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich the few whilst a large number of the people are reduced to want, the Democracy of Pennsylvania protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation, as legalized plunder of the tax producing industries of the country.

Seventh. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretentions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they except the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealously by both legislature and people.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm and adopt the financial resolution of the national Democratic platform, adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

Mr. Farquhar (Schuylkill) offered the following as an amendment to the report of the committee:

Resolved, That we are in favor of silver and United States treasury notes, popularly called greenbacks, being made full equal legal tenders with gold, and demand that said treasury notes be substituted for the national bank currency and that all banks of issue be abolished.

Resolved, That we are in favor of paying the redeemable United States bonds in legal tender money equivalent to their market value in gold, and that Congress authorize and require the United states Treasurer to purchase said bonds in open market, and for that purpose authorize the issue of the necessary legal tender notes, all legal tender notes to be convertible into United States bonds bearing interest not greater than four per cent. per annum.

Mr. Coffroth raised the point of order that, all the amendments not having been laid before the committee on resolutions, it was out of order.

Mr. Farquhar insisted that the convention had the right to adopt such resolutions as they deemed fit.

The chair ruled the resolution out of order.

The question being, will the convention agree to the adoption of the report? It was agreed to.

SUPREME JUDGE.

The following named persons were placed in nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court:

Furman Sheppard, Philadelphia; Joseph Otterson, Philadelphia; Edward S. Goulden, Armstrong; Hon. John Trunkey, Venango; Hon. William B. Wilson, Beaver; George G. Barclay, Berks; Hon. Perry L. Weeks, York; Hon. Charles A. Mayer, Clinton; Hon. A. B. Longaker, Lehigh; Hon. John Handley, Luzerne.

Balloting being ordered, resulted:

	1	2	3
Otterson	13		
Gouiden	20	7	
Trunkey	73	100	125
Wilson	21	8	
Barclay	2		
Weeks	10		
Longaker	15	8	
Sheppard	64	103	124

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The following names were placed in nomination as candidates for the office of Auditor-General:

Ovid F. Johnson, Dauphin; Hon. W. P. Schell, Bedford; Charles B. Brockway, Columbia county; Robert E. Patterson, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Hain, Wayne; Major F. R. H. Forster, Dauphin; W. Cooper Talley, Delaware; W. W. H. Davis, Bucks.

The balloting was as follows:

	1	2
Johnson	10	
Schell	114	173
Brockway	27	
Patterson	36	11
Hain	9	22
Forster	6	
Talley	10	
Davis	27	29

STATE TREASURER.

The following names were placed in nomination for State Treasurer.

Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton; Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburgh; Jos. Powell, of Bradford; Gen. Justus F. Temple, of Greene.

Five ballots were had, as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
Noyes	88	101	109	113	131
Barr	96	98	95	91	83
Powell	31	29	30	33	36
Temple	30	13	6	3	

On motion, the Convention adjourned

Curious Bridge Notice.

The Notice posted at each end of the new iron bridge over the Juniata at this place is rather curiously worded. Barring its errors of punctuation it reads as follows:

Notice.—All persons are forbid riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk, marking or defacing the structure in any way whatever, under the penalty of 10 dollars, one half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction of the same.

Now, if this says anything, it says the informer, if convicted, will get $5!

This reminds us of a little story. A few years ago two Reedsville hunters killed certain game out of season, and, hearing afterwards that a constable of the neighborhood was going to have them fined, they rushed with all speed to the 'Squire's office, got there ahead of the constable, informed on each other, and thus saved half the fines! Something like this must have been in the painter's mind when he painted the sign above quoted.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

State News.

A Berks county dog has the whooping cough.

The Allentown gas works sold for $78,000. W. Kutz & Co., of Harrisburg, were the purchasers.

Harrisburg gas has taken another tumble, and is now quoted at ninety cents per 1,000 feet.

Cowhiding is at a discount in Chester county. Harriet Kenney, who cowhided J. Louis McCullough in West Chester, has been found guilty of assault and battery.

A Doylestown quarryman, named Yost, can ruminate the remainder of his life on the disadvantages of being blind. He carelessly dropped a lighted match in a keg of powder.

The repairs to the Harrisburg bridge, partially destroyed by a freshet and storm early in the season, have been completed, and the bridge is now stronger and more substantial than ever.

At a monthly meeting of tobacco growers in Lancaster, it was stated by a speaker that, "from this time for three months to come 10,000 men can find employment in Lancaster county, working on tobacco, corn, &c."

John Cleaver, a prominent merchant of Reading, who has been under arrest charged with inciting to riot, was discharged from custody, the testimony showing that he had merely expressed himself in strong language in his own store.

A party of gentlemen, representing the workingmen of Berks county, Pa., intend visiting the Western states on a prospecting tour, and next spring, it is expected, a large colony of them will organize to locate somewhere in the far West.

Coon hunting is now the sport of the evening in the country. They are said to be very plenty, and no little amusement is had when five or six are chased up one tree, and one of the party climbs the tree and shakes them off, right into the jaws of some large dog.—[Somerset Herald.

One of the Chester county papers tells of this singular and sudden death: Mrs. Piersol, of East Pikeland township, some time ago broke her leg. On Tuesday evening her physician, Dr. R. Griffith, took the shingles off and gave the lady the use of the injured member. She walked across the floor, and the excitement produced by her joyousness at finding that she could walk so acted upon her heart, which was diseased, that it suddenly ceased to beat, and she fell dead.

The Philadelphia *Times* has very completely exposed another of those spiritualistic humbugs of which the Katie King fraud was the model and the inspiration. The newspaper laid bare to the public gaze all the traps and trickery, the machinery and the paraphernalia by means of which two or three smart persons induced a crowd of credulous, weakminded people to believe that disembodied spirits nightly revisited the earth and assumed the shadowy outlines of their former selves.

Interior and Western Pennsylvania are wisely advertising their tracks of rich but unoccupied lands, near to market and railways and civilization, for the use of those who would go back to agriculture for subsistence. Reading declares that there are fine lands in Berks county which may be had for a song, and thousands upon thousands of untouched acres are offered all along the northern and western borders. Here is a field for emigration which conjoins the advantages of civilization with some of the attractions of the wilderness, and it will be well for those who by the plough would thrive to explore near home rather than in the path of Sitting Bull.—[North American.

The Governors' Week at Philadelphia.

An invitation has been extended by the Exhibitors at the Permanent International Exhibition to the Governors of all the States and Territories of the Union, to visit the Exhibition during the last week in August, for purposes of general conference. Nowhere has such an opportunity ever before been offered to compare industrial results, as accomplished under the varying conditions existing within our broad national domain.

It promises to be a notable event, and arrangements are being perfected to make the visit highly enjoyable to the participants. The programme includes a preliminary meeting at Independence Hall, on Tuesday, August 28th; a formal reception at the Exhibition by the Exhibitors and Management, on Wednesday; a grand industrial parade from the manufactories of the city, reviewed by the Governors, on Tuesday; visiting leading manufactories, on Friday; a visit to Cape May over Sunday. The trip will be further extended to New York, with a stop at the Trenton potteries where three or four days will be devoted to an examination of New York industries, and then on to Boston and the manufacturing cities of Lowell, Lawrence, and Waltham, closing with a trip to the White Mountains.

—Kansas threatens to be the next to add her name to the bead-roll of repudiating States. She finds it more exhausting to pay the interest on her debts than it was to bleed for freedom.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Our Story Teller.

The Romance of a Lodging.

In Two Chapters.

CHAPTER I.

"Where to, ma'am?" inquired cabby as he opened the door of his vehicle to a lady and her son who had just arrived by the evening train at Victoria Station.

"I want apartments somewhere in the neighborhood of Chelsea; drive on until you find them; they are procurable, I suppose?" the lady replied as she took her seat.

"I do hope we may find a lodging," she remarked to her companion, after they had been driving what appeared to her a very long time. The lad made no reply, being of a phlegmatic temperament, that finds speech and exertion useless unless distinctly necessary.

The lateness of the hour, together with the influx of visitors, owing to the London season being then in full swing, made the search a difficult one; they were about to give up its continuance and go to a hotel, when the cabman good naturedly proposed making one more attempt, and drove down a fresh street. Stopping at a baker's shop on the way, he invited the assistance of those serving, as it was growing too dark to discern the cards of advertisement.

They directed him to a private house in a street adjoining, but added: "The chances are they are let; still you might just as well try, as Mrs. Griffiths has a yearly lodger who allows her to sub-let sometimes, and perhaps he is away now."

"Shall we chance it, ma'an?" inquired the cabman.

"Do; I am so weary. She may be able to give us a corner for a night at least."

When they reached the house Mrs. Griffiths—late cook in a nobleman's family, who had married the footman—appeared, and in answer to the appeal, asked hesitatingly:

"For how long?"

"We should take them for a week, of course," said the lady.

"I cannot let for so long," she replied, after a brief calculation; "but I can accommodate you for a couple of days, if you please; that will give you time to find some other rooms."

"Thank you very much," said the wearied traveler gratefully, as she followed the landlady into a good sized room on the right of the entrance hall, and begged for lights and tea as soon as Mrs. Griffiths could make it convenient to send them.

"How very fortunate we are to have found a night's lodging," she said to the lad, who now joined her. "I think I see an easy chair in that corner; what a comfort!" and she sat down to rest, removing some of her heavy wraps as she spoke. "Now at least we shall have breathing time to consider what is best to be done after your examinations are over. I can go in search of rooms tomorrow while you are at them. I wish she would hasten with the light and tea, as this darkness is oppressive. Where are you, Fred?"

"Here!" he replied, from the opposite side of the room. "Can I do anything for you? I've seen to the luggage and paid the cabman, and am now quite ready to do justice to some tea."

They were soon put out of their discomfort by the entrance of the landlady bearing a handsome lamp which gave a brilliant light.

"I've brought you my gentleman's lamp, ma'am; he is away just now; that is why I have been able to accommodate you; for he's most obliging, and don't mind my letting his rooms—this one and the one inside behind the folding doors, together with the one I have given the young gentleman up stairs, which belongs to his man servant. May I ask what name, ma'am?"

"Mrs. Arlington; and the young gentleman is my son."

Mrs. Griffiths glanced at the tall, elegant woman in widow's weeds, and thought to herself: "She looks more fit to be his sister than his mother; and is a sweet looking lady anyway, whoever she is;" and she was glad she had taken her in and her son, if such he was. And then she bustled out of the room to prepare their meal.

As soon as they were alone Mrs. Arlington gazed around the room indifferently. It was of the usual stamp of lodging house apartments, furnished according to the taste and means of those who take to letting for a livelihood. A dismal horse hair suit were the chief articles of furniture, supplemented by others which stood out in contrast against the horse hair back ground, a good piano, and harmonium, a bookcase with glass doors filled with a choice selection of the best works, and an easel. On the walls hung several good paintings, one of which was the portrait of a beautiful young girl.

"Some artist must live here, I imagine," said the lad, as he went from picture to picture examining them, finally stopping before the portrait of the girl that hung immediately over the chair in which Mrs. Arlington sat.

"I dare say," she replied wearidly, as though it were a speculation which could not possibly concern her, and too glad of repose to be roused to any sense of curiosity on the subject.

"Just look at this, mother; it is so pretty."

"I can not, fred; I am too exhausted to turn around. I can not possibly think or even look at anything until I have a cup of tea. Ah! here it comes. Go and pour it out for me, and never mind the picture. But I forget. I am unfeeling and unnatural to tell you not to mind, for you are at an age when young girls are beginning to possess a powerful attraction for you; but you must put the pleasing delusions out of your head until you have passed your examination for Sandhurst; that is the move in chief toward which all your energies must now be directed. I long to see your poor father's wishes fulfilled, and shall not feel quite contented until you are gazetted into the army; then my trust will have been accomplished. How many years is it now, Fred, since you first became my child?"

"Ten."

"Yes; you were a little fellow when I first took you in hand as your governess, and you learned to love me so well that your father asked me to be your mother."

"Was that why you married him?" inquired the lad, as he brought her a cup of tea. "Didu't you love him for his sake? You always seemed to."

"Yes, since you could observe; but not at first, Fred—not at first. I had no heart for anyone or anything just at that time but mayhap for a little child like yourself, who was motherless and needed tenderness. It was just such an uncared for flower which alone could have saved me then for I had gone through a bitter sorrow, born of my own caprice and foolishness; and through it I lost what never could be mine again. I must have died of despair had I not set myself the task of working out my wrong doing in atonement, if not to the person—that was impossible—at least to some of God's creatures who might need me; and it was at that very time I took up the paper containing your father's advertisement for a governess. It served me for a suggestion and a field containing that for which I sought.

I had never been a governess, but I determined to be one, notwithstanding the opposition of my family, who could not comprehend, and strongly disapproved of my taking such a step; but I carried my point through, our doctor telling my mother she was wrong to oppose me, as my mind needed distraction after all I had gone through, and my choice so far from being reproved, ought rather to be commended, since I had preferred it to the injurious remedy of a round of amusements, so invariably prescribed for distraught spirits, which need instead the healthy medicine of some reasonable duty to restore them to their former mental composure. Thus I became free to answer your poor father's advertisement, and was accepted by him for the post oddly enough. And that is how I became your mother, Fred. I have tried to fulfil my trust; perhaps that has atoned."

"Atoned for what?"

"Ah, never mind! I was only a young girl then, vain and imperious, because I found I possessed a most dangerous power—the power of making whom I would love me—a precious gift, which I did not know how to value rightly until——. But never mind. I hate recalling bygones. Life is such a prepetual stumbling up hill with most of us, it is no use retarding our journey by useless retrospection; so when I am inclined to indulge in vain regrets I always think of that heart stirring line of the poet, 'Act, act in the living present,' and therefore, Fred, please to cut me another slice of bread and butter, and give me another cup of tea, my child," and she laughed at the application she had given to her words, which was commonplace enough to destroy all their poetry.

The way in which the boy watched and waited on her, and the look of quiet interest and amusement on his face as she spoke, showed how thoroughly she had won his heart, and was indeed mother, sister, friend, all in one. Yes; whatever might have been the fault of her girlhood, her subsequent years had fully atoned for it; she used her gifts rightly in the case of her stepson, and her father, who had died about a year ago, blessing her for her unwearied devotion and the happiness she had given him, leaving her the undisputed guardianship of his only child.

As soon as their meal was concluded she went into the adjoining room, divided by folding doors from the one in which they had been sitting. It bore no traces of a previous occupant like the other, save a few perfectly executed pictures which hung above the mantlepiece. She had her travelling bag in her hand as she entered, and was about to deposit it upon a table, when her eye caught sight of one of the pictures, and the bag fell to the floor as she started forward to examine the pencil sketch.

"Impossible!" she exclaimed, and she gazed around the room helplessly, to see if she could by any means find aught therein that would throw a light upon the mystery before her, but all was void; tables, chairs, wardrobe and dressing appliances were what met her gaze, while, like one fascinated, she continued to stand before the sketch as if spellbound.

"Are you coming soon?" inquired Fred, knocking, who, notwithstanding his disinclination to free converse, could never bear her long out of sight when they were together.

"I will be with you in a moment," she returned, recalling herself with no slight effort.

"What is the matter!" he exclaimed as soon as she joined him. "You look as white as a ghost; you are overtired, I suspect; had you not better go to sleep as soon as you can?" he inquired with concern, when he saw she was suffering from an amount of nervous exhaustion that alarmed him.

"It is nothing," she returned, "the journey was fatigueing;" and then her eye stole round the room with suppressed interest.

"Is that the pretty girl you wanted me to admire, Fred, just now when I was too hungry to oblige you?"

"Yes. Is she not a picture? What I should call a 'stunner!'"

"When shall I ever knock the schoolboy out of you, Fred?" she cried, laughing. "You are a long way off from that refined phraseology I am laboring to inculcate. But you are right in this case. It is a beautiful picture of what I should call a detestable character. She is, as you remark, a 'stunner.' There is not the least soul in her face; nothing but proud self-consciousness, as if she were saying: 'I am a beauty, and I know it.' Poor thing! she is to be pitied if that is a true picture, and it looks as if it were."

"How is she to be pitied? I don't see that at all."

"Because you can't see yet, Fred, from your brief study of her face, that a girl like that may learn to *feel* at some time or another, and when she does the lesson is generaliy a painful one that few have the courage to rise above it. The artist who drew her was in no lenient mood; he could detect nothing in her but the stern facts which possibly made him suffer, she added in an undertone, accompanied by a long drawn sigh: "I wish we had a book to read; try the bookcase, it may be unlocked."

He did as she bade him, and shook his head negatively as she went first to the bookcase and then to the piano.

"'The gentleman,' as our landlady calls him, is a cautious man, evidently," said Mrs. Arlington. "Well, we must not find fault with him, for his amiability toward his landlady secured us a night's repose. I wonder if he is the artist of these pictures? I am ashamed of my curiosity, but I have a wish to know. Could you not be diplomatic, Fred, and find out for me?"

"Why not ask the landlady straight out?"

"I dislike to appear so inquisitive, as it is of no moment to us who he is."

"I don't know that. If he is an artist, he would, no doubt, be much obliged to us for asking. Act upon that presumption. You admire the pictures and you may possibly wish to order some, or sit for your portrait."

"How magnificent you are, Fred! We look a lively pair—don't we—to order portraits! A hundred guineas or so are nothing to us, are they, my poor boy? Rein in your fancy. I am afraid of you in this respect, when you are once fairly launched on your own resources, as I can not always be at your elbow to control your lavish ideas, and our means are not large."

"Well, I was only suggesting, you know, a ready mode of solving your difficulty about finding out who is the artist of these pictures," said the boy as he wished her good-night.

As soon as he was gone, Mrs. Arlington went cautiously around the room, making a minute survey of every article, with a look of intense interest in her face, as though she was searching for a clue she could not find. Every vase on the mantel place she subjected to a close scrutiny to see if possibly a card or old envelope be concealed therein. But everything was dumb, and refused to bear the least witness as to the name or calling of the previous occupant. Quite foiled, she sat down and fell into a profound reverie, which continued until the landlady knocked at the door, and entered to inquire if there was anything more she wanted, and when she would like her breakfast in the morning.

"Thank you; nothing more to-night, and breakfast at nine. By the way, have you any other lodgers in the house?"

"Yes, ma'am; the first floors are taken by a lady and gentleman for a month. Leastways, so they told me when they came; but the lady has got a maid who is that vexing that I can't bear her; and I would be glad to give them notice to go if I could be sure of another party for the same time; but you can see, ma'am, we who live by letting can't afford to have our rooms empty."

"You can not let me have these rooms, you say, beyond a couple of days?"

"No, ma'am. Mr. Meredith—the gentleman—takes them by the year on the condition that they are always to be ready for him when he writes; and only this afternoon he sent me a letter to say he would be here on Wednesday."

"Mr. Meredith did you say was his name? An artist, I suppose? if I may judge by the pictures and the easel."

"Dear no, ma'am!" exclaimed the landlady, as if a discreditable imputation had been cast upon the character of her lodger by the question. "He's got no call to make his living, not he! He's got a place in the country, which he has left for I don't know how many years, and he keeps himself free to come and go as he likes. Such a fine, noble-looking gentleman as he is! He took these rooms of me some eight years back when I first married and set up housekeeping, because he said he liked the quiet of the place; and he keeps them by the year, but he lets me take in lodgers when he is away, so long as I don't bring children into the rooms. He has been here for a whole year at a spell; and then he is off, and may be we won't see him for months at a time. He is a most excellent lodger as ever was, and his man, a nice, civil, handy fellow, with none of them airs and graces as these minxes of girls give themselves; but then, 'Like master, like man,' say I, and I've always found it so."

"And your first floors, you tell me you would be glad to relet, were you sure of another tenant?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Very well, then, as I have no maid likely to disturb you, I will take them for a month certain if I can have them on Wednesday morning; and I will further pay you the week's rent you will forfeit by giving the present notice to quit summarily; but remember, I only take them on this one condition. It is now Monday night, and I must move in on Wednesday morning."

"I'll manage it for you, ma'am, even if I get a summons for it."

"You shall be no looser in any case; I will pay all expenses." And she drew out her purse to deposit a week's rent in advance.

"Never mind it, ma'am, you look a lady as one may trust, and I'll see that you are in the rooms on Wednesday morning. I can easily put the blame on Mr. Meredith, if they become very unpleasant, by saying he takes the rooms by the year; they are not to know whether he may not want the first floors this time."

Mutually satisfied with their bargain, landlady and lodger parted for the night. On the face of the latter could be discerned a compression of the lips, which bespoke a sudden resolve she was bent upon carrying out, even though it failed in the end to prove successful.

CHAPTER II.

"Well, Fred, what will you say to all my sermons on extravagance, when I tell you that I have actually taken the landlady's first-floor rooms for a month; and that without any view to your advantage, which has hitherto actuated my movements? You will say that it is only a preliminary step to my employing the artist—who, by the way, is not an artist after all—to take my portrait."

Thus did Mrs. Arlington announce her plans in the morning at breakfast to Fred, who offered no remonstrance. It was enough for him that she chose to do it. He was too well satisfied and accustomed to her guidance and good sense not to fall in readily with everything she did, as the best possible that could be done; and so he assented without a remark.

"You don't scold me, Fred! I expected your reproaches, but they will come later. You are too engrossed at the present moment with the prospect of the examination before you to-day; but I have none for you, so have none for yourself."

"What will you do when I am away?"

"Stay where I am, study the pictures, read the backs of the books through the glass doors of the bookcase and think what a churl the owner is to have them locked up. And this amusement over, I shall go in search of a piano. We can not live for a whole month without one can we? So I shall order it to be sent on Wednesday morning to our new quarters."

"Suppose the 'gentleman' should unlock his and set up an opposition tune. The jumble of melodies would be the reverse of harmonious."

"Possibly; but then, you phlegmatic youngster, you wouldn't keep me without a resource, for fear of an occasional discord. Let us hope that the gentleman in question will give place to the ladies, and be amiable enough to listen without creating a discord; or he may decamp altogether, if he does not approve of our performances."

"But tell me what has put it into your head to stay a whole month in London? I thought you said we had only funds for a week."

"Well, my dear boy, it is just this: I have been thinking that we may as well wait and hear the issue of the examination; as in the event of your being among the successful candidates, of which I have very little doubt, you would not be ready to go to Sandhurst without having to incur the double expense of the journey home and back again. Besides, I should like to see the last of you before I sink into my future oblivion, with no further call in the world upon my time and attention beyond writing to you."

"What nonsense you can talk, mother, when you once begin! I suppose you expect me to believe you are one of the sort that is allowed to go into oblivion. I bet you ten to one some fellow will be wanting to marry you when I am at college!"

"Hush, Fred!" she said with a solemnity of manner she well knew how to assume, that effectually quenched any conversation the subject of which she did not approve, "it is time you started."

"Forgive me; and good-by," he said, with a smile, as he prepared to go.

Wishing him "God speed," she saw him depart, and then rung for the landlady.

"There is no difficulty, I hope, about the rooms?" she asked.

"None whatever, ma'am. I've told the lady; and they leave to-night."

"Thank you. I wished to know positively before I ordered a piano. I suppose there is no objection to my having one, since there is another in the house?"

"None whatever, ma'am. Leastwise Mr. Meredith is mostly playing and singing when he isn't reading or painting or at his meals, so that I am well accustomed to the sound by this time. I like it when he plays lively music. But dear me, ma'am there are times when his spirits are low, or so I take it to be, and then he plays such dreary, doleful tunes, it is for all the world as bad as the 'Old Hundred' on them barrel organs."

"He is not married, then?"

"Oh my, no; not he; nor never likely to be," she exclaimed, repudiating the idea of losing her lucrative lodger under unfortunate circumstances. "His man James says as how as he once painted that there lovely-faced young creature to remind him that women were one and all as false as—I wouldn't like to offend your ears, ma'am, by naming the unholy gentleman he likened them to; which I took to be no great compliment to myself, seeing I am a woman as was never false to no one, which is saying a good deal, seeing how selfish and tiresome men are, as a rule, that it needs us women to be born saints and angels to put up with them."

"I am afraid I can't quite agree with you there," said Mrs. Arlington, smiling. "I rather think we give them as much trouble as we get, and a little more sometimes."

Wednesday morning saw her installed in the rooms above, which she busied herself in arranging tastefully, with a view to making their lengthened sojourn comfortable. Towards evening the piano came, and she was just about to try it, when the unusual bustle below stairs announced the arrival of the gentleman, Mr. Meredith. He was evidently a person of some consideration in the eyes of the household; such hurrying to and fro and up and down to have every thing as he would like, had not before been experienced.

"Glad to see you at home, sir," said Mrs. Griffiths, courtesying, and beaming with pleasure.

"Thank you. Have the rooms been occupied?"

"Yes, sir."

"I should say you ought rather to be sorry I have come, then."

"Not at all, sir. I've been able to accommodate the lady up stairs; and right glad I was that she came when she did, for she has got no troublesome hussy of a maid to come bothering about my kitchen."

"The same old story, Mrs. Griffiths," he remarked, as he smiled pleasantly at her inability to hide her ruling mania; "and now please let me have dinner as soon as you can, as I have an engagement this evening."

He walked round the room, placing his desk and other articles he brought with him in order, examined his pictures to see that they had not undergone ruthless treatment at the hands of deputy lodgers during his absence. After looking at them all, he paused opposite the portrait of the young girl, and exclaimed mentally: "Yes, there you are still, heartless mocker, just as you looked when you defied me and flung back my love in scorn. And yet—and yet—perhaps had I but been a little gentler, I might have softened you!" he cried in remorseful thought, as he turned away; and the look of genuine regret he wore showed how deep had been the wound that had the power still to call up a thrill of pain. "Yes, I tried to break her proud spirit and make it subservient to mine, and I broke my heart instead. She was but young; I ought to have known better. But I was hard and determined, and could brook no opposition to my will. I had studied life and established my views on most points, until I grew intolerant—a disease natural to culture as well as creed—and could ill bear to have my opinion questioned, especially by those who aspired to my friendship or affection; it interfered with my visions of harmony. Harmony! It was but a monotonous, dreary unison I was cultivating to foster my intense self-love. Bitter delusion! And from her above all others, I demanded a slavish bending of her will to mine. I was jealous of her possessing an individuality or free right of being or thought apart from me. I was not content with her affection; I wanted her blind worship. No wonder her proud spirit revolted at such a prospect of bondage, and flung me and my love far from her. She was wise and right; and I was too headstrong to humble myself to sue for her forgiveness, or seek to win her by a nobler course. My heart was a flint, which it needed her loss to soften, for I have never seen another like my darling. Yes, my poor girl, I was unjust and cruel, and Providence was kind to you in leading you to resist."

In such a strain did his thoughts run, as he sat waiting for dinner, of which he partook in no very elated mood. When the spirit wanders in the sad lone land of irreparable regret, and surveys with the light of experience how different all might have been, had our hearts and wills been differently turned to action, it is then our footsteps linger painfully borne down by a weight, well nigh fatal to that courage which bids us bury our dead out of sight, and wander more amid the graves of the past, but live afresh in the light of a new and better day, with high hope and stern resolve.

At the close of dinner, as, left alone with his coffee and cigar, he sat meditating on the past which he had invoked, he was startled by the sound of music and the strains of a melody which seemed to float to him across the distant years, and re-awaken his heart's sweetest and bitterest memories. Ah, how well he remembered! It was one he had written and composed for her of whom he had been thinking; and when she sang it to him, he could scarce restrain his tears; but there came a little "rift within the lute" one day, that soon "made all the music mute." Some slight alteration that she had asked for, jarred upon his sense of its perfection and he refused half haughtily, which she resented; words succeeded words, until that was said which could never be forgiven or undone; and then she asked to have her freedom back, and he gave it; yes, he gave it! and had never seen or heard of her after until now—he hears the echo of the melody; but the voice—"Can that voice be hers?" he cries passionately. Starting up in his chair he listens, with every nerve vibrating to the sound, until it is finished. "My own song!" he exclaims aloud, and then rings the bell nervously and summons the landlady. "Who is your new lodger?" he inquires with assumed calmness.

"Mrs. Arlington, sir."

"Arlington? Arlington?" he mutters. "Never heard of her. What is she like?"

"A tall, sweet looking lady, sir; I was taken with her, I had not the heart to turn her from the door the night she came here, so I gave her your rooms for a couple of days for her son and herself."

"Son! did you say? how old?"

"About sixteen, I should reckon; he has come up for his examinations."

"No; it is not she," he thought sadly; "she could never have a son so old. But it may be some friend of hers. How else came she by that song. I must find out. Thank you, Mrs. Griffiths," he said aloud; "you did quite right to let the rooms, and since she is such a favorite with you, you are welcome to the newspapers for her. Perhaps you had better take them to her every day with my compliments."

"Thank you, sir; I am sure you are most kind, and I'll tell her what you say."

"I never will believe, ma'am, half much as these good gentlemen say who profess so loud against womankind. Here Mr. Meredith down stairs, as James says, swears against a petticoat, even if he sees one hanging in a shop window, which is most unfeeling like, to say the least of it—here he's been a begging I'll bring you the newspapers every day with his compliments!"

"Indeed! That is very thoughtful of him," said Mrs. Arlington, smiling at her landlady's enthusiastic sense of victory. "Pray give him my compliments and say how much obliged I feel. What did you tell me his name was?"

"Meredith, ma'am."

"Of what family, do you know?"

"That's more than I can say, ma'am. Families, to my mind, is like flowers—a great lot all alike, but divided into so many branches, it was always a puzzle I stopped at. I call a pink a pink, and a carnation a carnation; though the gardner where I lived in service could tell you were different branches of one family, with a long Latin name, as I never could see not the least bit of good to remember. So I follow the same plan with families, call them by the names as they hold at birth and baptism; and I only know my gentleman by the label on his box, 'Mr. Firman Meredith.' But if you were pleased to wish to know, I'll ask his man James."

"Not on my account," said Mrs. Arlington; "I am not in the least curious; I merely asked for asking's sake. Give my compliments and thanks, nothing more."

The newspapers paid their regular daily visits for a week, during which time Mrs. Arlington never touched the piano when she knew that Mr. Mere-

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dith was at home; although he had purposely remained indoors, hoping he might again hear the song which so roused his memory on the evening of his arrival; but after seven nights of waiting and disappointment, and ineffectual efforts to catch a glimpse of the lady, who did not go out once during that time, he grew so restless and impatient that in desperation he summoned the landlady once more to his assistance.

"Well, Mrs. Griffiths, is your lodger gone or dead? She is a very silent person."

"Oh, dear, no sir," said the landlady, smiling. "She took the rooms for a month certain; and the young gentleman has been away most days at his examination; but he's that quiet that you'd never know he was in the house but for his boots."

"Had she any visitors the first evening I arrived?"

"None, sir. She hasn't told any of her friends, I imagine, that she is here; as it is not to be supposed as how such a well-to-do lady as she is without a whole score of friends as would keep me busy at the door if they only knew where she was."

"Do you think she objects to visitors, then?"

"How can I say, sir? Were you pleased to wish to call?" she inquired, somewhat slyly. "I'll speak to the lady and find out if it would be agreeable, if you like, sir?"

"Please yourself about that," he returned, with feigned indifference. "If I can be of any service to her or her son, beyond the newspapers, I shall be happy to call."

"You are very good, sir, I am sure, and I'll tell her. She was most grateful for the newspapers."

With a glow of triumph on her face, Mrs. Griffiths next morning appeared before Mrs. Arlington. It was now her settled conviction that her theories concerning the unreality of the enmity of certain men for women was as "true as gospel," to use her own phrase, and as there is nothing dearer to human nature, from the deepest philosopher even to a speculating landlady, than to feel that they have hit upon an infallible vein of truth, her rejoicing was very natural.

She had been planning all the way up the stairs how she might best introduce such a delicate topic with due acceptance, for Mrs. Arlington was a lady, she felt, who was not to be taking liberties with; but impulse overruled discretion, and she burst out plumply with the question: "Would you please to like the gentleman to call? I think, ma'am, for all he feigns to hate us, he's about dying to come up."

Mrs. Arlington fairly laughed aloud at the partnership in the compliment assumed by her good natured landlady. "What do you say, Fred?" she inquired, appealing to her son, as though declining the matter for himself.

"By all means have him up. We should be Goths to except his papers, and say, 'No' thank you, to himself."

"You can tel. him, then, Mrs. Griffiths, that we shall be happy to se him this afternoon."

"You will, you mean," said Fred. "You know I promised Cathcart to go out with him, at yesterday's examination, and spend the afternoon upon the Serpentine, after our week's fag."

"Very well; then, I will receive him. *Tant mieux.* I can judge if he is likely to prove a desirable friend for you, Fred."

With the afternoon came Mr. Meredith's servant with his master's card, requesting to know if Mrs. Arlington could receive him.

Having granted the permission, her face betrayed unwonted agitation, which it required all her nerve to control before the door opened and he entered.

He had advanced half way up the room to where she stood waiting to receive him, when their eyes met, and flashed one mutual heart-stirring glance of recognition, which she was the bravest to bear, as he started, exclaiming: "Gertrude Bancroft!"

"Firman Meredith!" she cried, but with calmness, for she was in a measure the more prepared of the two. They shook hands; nay more; they met as we

Continued on 7th page.

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Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, (qua to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a ll kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ia471-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Beuner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1v.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....G. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

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Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v6n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v6n 8 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-10-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

TUSCARORA SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877. Send for circular to C. F. MOLBE, A. M., Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

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$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

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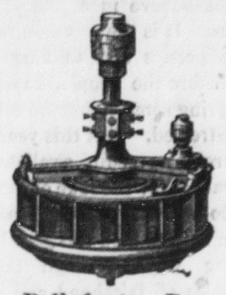
Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v6n46a812-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,

Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

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Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOSMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the ve best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-22-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa.

31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

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50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	58 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

OUR readers will bear in mind that the notes of the Lock Haven National Bank are as good as Government greenback, and will soon be worth more money. It has been the custom of the Government to pay a small premium on the notes of insolvent National Banks to promote the winding up in the shortest time possible.

FRANK P. HART, ESQ., associate editor, and Edwin K. Hart, Esq., managing editor of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, have retired from their engagement on that paper. Frank was formerly writing editor of the Lancaster *Examiner*, and Ed. was engaged as night editor of the Philadelphia *Times*. They are brothers of ability, endowed with successful newspaper management, and who, with adequate capital, would be capable of running a first-class daily.

THE Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia is to be opened on Sunday. This action of the Board of Managers was resented by some, and Mr. Wanamaker and some others resigned. The big show will open on Sunday at 10 o'clock and close at 6 o'clock in the evening. There will be no machinery in motion and no sales permitted, except in the Department of Public Comfort and the Log Cabin. On last Sunday afternoon a sacred concert was held, in which thirty professional voices and an orchestra of thirty pieces participated.

SOME Democrats in Williamsport seem to think that they have not a reliable Democratic paper in that city, therefore one of the reliable sort is to be started. We infer from what we see in the *Gazette and Bulletin* that by "reliable" they mean a paper that will be the willing tool of the Court House ring. If this is the case, and they are in want of a paper that shall have no independence at all, it should be discountenanced by every good citizen, whether Democrat or Republican. We receive two Democratic exchanges from there, and if we are any judge they are of the "true blue" sort.

State Democratic Convention.

The action of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, last week, is a matter of great interest to men of all parties in the State. In another column we publish their platform, upon which so much is being said. The Philadelphia *Times*, of last Friday, in speaking of that work of the Convention, speaks in the following terse and and positive language. As the *Times* is generally a Democratic journal, its utterances it would seem should have great force:

It would have been expecting too much to assume that the Democrats of Pennsylvania could summon any very high measure of wisdom and patriotism into their counsels; but the opportunity never was grander for a much distrusted party to command public confidence than that so bunglingly abused at Harrisburg on Wednesday. It was a rare chance for manliness and statesmanship to attract the sympathy of the State and country, and it required but common honesty and courage to profit by the disordered and distressed condition of industry and trade and assure an overwhelming success in November. The issues are so plain that he who runs may read, and no ingenuity of the politician can deceive the people by cunningly-chosen words to conceal ideas or to play double on the vexed questions which demand solution.

Never before in the history of the country did duty and expediency more thoroughly unite to demand an honest party deliverance, and the Democratic State Convention had a plain and imperative duty to perform to itself and to the Commonwealth. If a party meant to be honest it was easy to tell the truth and define the road to thrift and peace; but the resolutions of the Democratic Convention are an unsightly mixture of threadbare paltitudes sprinkled with ill-bred expedients and not even decently concealed cowardice. The cant about the rich and the poor will deceive none. It will provoke the contempt of the opulent and justly affront the humble, for it is simply fodder for fools. Of course those who wrestled over this platform for hours to forbid it saying anything that might have a practical purpose, do not believe in a line of it themselves. It is the common rule for political parties thus to fling cheap deceit before the people, hoping that it will bring some gains from the weak or distressed. But this year the people are not greedily swallowing party utterances for the sake of party. Most of the political Conventions of both organizations held this year have been cutting ways through the thorny brambles of falsehood and deception to win votes, and it may be pleaded that there is no reason why the Democrats of Pennsylvania should be wiser and better than their day and generation. But they had every incentive to honesty and frankness as the only certain means of victory, and they have hazarded their success by declaring that they are ready to crawl through the slimiest sluices of expedience to carry an election.

As nobody has faith in platforms these days, it is probable that the Harrisburg Democratic abortion will be forgotten, and the voters will look to the candidates and to the general currents of popular opinion in deciding their suffrages for the next election. It is possible that the merits and fitness of candidates will be subordinated to the general wish for a new departure in our political system. If so, the successful tickets in Ohio and Pennsylvania will be but helpless driftwood floating into place on currents which can be neither pressed nor hindered.

The Democratic State ticket bears no marks of special folly. Judge Sterret will reap a generous harvest of Conservative Democratic votes in this city and other eastern sections because of the defeat of Mr. Sheppard. It will not be in any degree disaffection over Mr. Sheppard's failure nor yet because of Judge Trunkey's lack of merit, but it will be so because Judge Sterret is universally respected, and is now filling the position with entire satisfaction to all parties. Had Mr. Sheppard been nominated his popular strength and admitted personal merits would have drawn party lines against Judge Sterrett in Philadelphia, and his defeat might thus have been assured. Unless Judge Trunkey shall develop extraordinary strength in the west, Judge Sterrett will undoubtedly lead his ticket considerable in this State.

Our New York Letter.

Jay Gould as a Telegraph Operator—His Philanthropy for J. G.—Apollinaris—"Punch in the Presence of the Passeniare"—A Blind Army—A Young Amazon.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN:—An almost continuous flow of water has checked, to some extent, the recent flow of events, so much so that we have but one first-class local sensation to offer this week, and that, too, is intimately connected with Mr. Jay Gould whose involuntary acrobatic performance over a Wall street railing, I described a couple of weeks since. It is well known that since the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company passed under the control of Gould, it has been fighting that great monopolist, the Western Union, tooth and nail, forcing prices of telegraphing at least to an almost nominal figure. All this was fun for the public, and multitudes were inclined to raise their opinion of Mr. Gould, for such a disinterested and public spirited course. But alas for credulous humanity! It now turns out that the only interests the smart little man had in view were those of J. G., Esq. His object was two-fold, first to lower the price of Western Union stock so that he could buy it cheap, and secondly, to compel the latter company to buy him out in self-defence. The former object having been attained, Gould this week brought about a conference between the nominal heads of the two companies for the object of amalgamating the two. It is openly avowed that when this is done prices are to be put back at the old extortionate prices, when Mr. Gould with a bland smile will rake in his big dividends regardless as usual of public execration. For some reason or other however, this first conference failed to do its master's bidding, but broke up in a row. That however is of no consequence. It is only a question of time, when Mr. Gould's ends are achieved.

The diligent readers of the Radix column may perhaps remember my reference some weeks ago to "the soda water man," and his importance to society. During the long hot days that have since elapsed, the importance of the various beverages he was intended to typify has steadily increased. But now just as thirsty New York stands, so to speak, with the sparkling glass at its lips, up jumps the analytical chemist and warns us that there is death in the cup—that the compounds of copper and lead therein from fountains and pipes are often sufficient to paralyze or even kill us, to say nothing of the previous contamination of the water from which they are made. So strong has the feeling become among the more intelligent people against all manufactured waters that something natural, pure and wholesome has been sought and found in the "Apollinaris" natural mineral water, which having become the standard table beverage and dyspepsia remedy abroad, is now spreading rapidly in use and favor in this country, being recommended by such men as Drs. Ferdyce Barker, Austin Flint, Lewis Sayre, Marion Sims and many others. Its consumption in England alone amounts to 5,000,000 bottles annually. Springing cold, pure and sparkling from its rocks source in one of the famous spring regions in Germany, the Apollinaris is pronounced by the highest medical authorities on both sides of the ocean, with singular unanimity, to be superior to any other natural or artificial effervescent water yet discovered. It has cheapness to recommend it as well as quality and should eventually supersede the poisonous articles which are now in such extensive use in this country.

When the street railroads of the country got hold of the now well known bell-punch, they slapped their collective thigh and gave vent to a quiet chuckle. "Now we've got it," thought they. "No more 'knockingdown' among the conductors" and they straightway had printed and posted in each one of their vehicles that talismanic sentence, "Punch in the presence of the passenjare," with calm confidence that they now had the dead wood on fraud and corruption on a five-cent scale. And for years it has proved a great protection to their revenues, greatly to the disgust of the conducting fraternity, whose efforts to "raise their own wages" have till recently been frustrated by the musical little watchdog. A genius has just been found however who has been around among the conductors whom for the small sum of five dollars each he has offered to instruct in the mysteries of bell-punch construction so that they can change its record to suit themselves. And now, strange to say, the railroads are mad and show a disposition to make it warm for this talented individual.

An odd spectacle was presented the other day at the office of the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, where, it had been previously announced the county appropriation of $20,000 was to be distributed among the indigent and deserving blind of the city, who are not otherwise provided for. At the hour appointed, these unfortunates to the number of nearly 400 appeared from all directions, painfully groping their way with sticks or else led by hired guides, and took their places in line before the window, where each in turn was interrogated by the cashier and having given satisfactory answers were told to hold out his hand, in which was then placed $50 in crisp new bank notes, and the recipient passed out rejoicing. It was a sad sight to see so much of this terrible affliction crowded into one room, though as a rule the blind people themselves appeared cheerful and contented beyond belief.

We are in the habit of scoffing a good deal at the wild improbability of dime novels, but they tell a good many yarns that are no more improbable than the story of a young girl lately arrested in this city for wearing male attire. It is well understood that boys of a reckless or vagrant turn of mind sometimes run away to sea, but here was a young lady of some twenty summers, who had been brought up in comfort and quiet in the interior of this State, who suddenly took a notion that she wanted to get rich, and that the best way to accomplish that object was to work in the Brazilian diamond fields. Possessed of this idea, our young amazon ran away from home, bought boy's clothes, donned them, and came to New York, where she was arrested trying to find a vessel bound for her intended destination on which she could work her passage. The gallant justice before whom she was brought proposed to provide her with suitable raiment and return her to her father; but the adventurous damsel, while accepting the kindness thus forced upon her, recorded a vow to be in Brazil within two years, in spite of a heard-hearted parent and the mandates of the law.

RADIX.

Address of Leonard Rhone.

Address delivered before the Centre County Pomona Grange on August 21, 1877, by the Master of the Grange, Leonard Rhone, which was by resolution requested to be published in the county papers and the *Farmer's Friend*:

FELLOW PATRONS OF THE CENTRE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE:—Through the mercies of an allwise God, we are again permitted to meet each other for work in this glorious cause, with unbroken ranks and the same self-sacrificing devotion which noted the great movement of the order of Patrons of Husbandry through all the many trials it has passed through since its organization. Let us remember that history repeats itself—the same great battles must be fought over and over, for the right and the truth, for the weak against the strong, and for those struggling in poverty and distress to maintain their families and their homes, against the encroachments of individuals and incorporated wealth that seeks to manipulate the laws and law-making powers to the utmost extent, to exact revenues from the labor and industry of the country, to fill their coffers to enable them and their families to live in oriental splendor, and spend their summer in idleness and sumptuous luxury at the sea shore.

We do not wish to be understood that capital should not be protected and receive a reasonable and profitable income from its investment. Our declarations of purposes teaches "that we long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the Nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exobitant per cent. profit in trade. They greatly increase our burden and do not bare a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits." We therefore again must urge upon you the plan of co operation submitted by the National Grange. Its justness and fairness is indicated by allowing capital a legal rate of interest, and the profits in trade being equally divided among those who patronize our association in proportion to the amount of their patronage irrespective of the number of shares held.

This grand idea of capital and the distribution of the profits of labor once inaugurated into our country, will do more to remove this discontent and distress from among the American people than all the stern and heartless decisions of courts, and the blustering arrogance of the State and National military powers, which have become burdensome to the American people by the vast sums to which they are taxed for their maintenance.

Under the Patron's system of co-operation the capitalist is restrained from his encroachments upon the industry of the country; and on the other hand he is protected from Communism, which seeks to rob those who possess property and divide equally irrespective of industry, which would thereby foster idleness and riotings to become a prey upon the capitalist and the industrial class of the country.

This idea of co-operation of capital and labor once rightly inaugurated will encourage the laboring and industrial class to pursue their various avocations with the assurance that they can procure homes and maintain their families in respectibility and intelligence, thereby making good and permanent citizens despising idleness and riotings. But time will not permit me to pursue this subject further.

We must call your attention to the business that will require your careful consideration at the present session. The establishing of a live stock association upon the co-operative plan—to open an avenue through which patrons can bring their stock upon the market. The farmers of Centre county have lost many thousand dollars by setting at home and waiting for some one to come and buy their stock, never dreaming that they had the power within themselves to open a market; and to this add the greater amount that would have been produced had a way at once, easy and simple, been provided for the marketing of stock. Were we ready, we have a call now for four car loads of cattle. Our organization, by opening such a channel of trade, will bring immense wealth to our country and will introduce animals of a higher grade upon our farms.

We must urge upon you the importance of making proper provisions for the successful carrying out of the arrangements entered into with the Centre County Agricultural Society to open a Grange department at the Exhibition in October. There is nowhere a better opportunity for the order in our county to gain the esteem of the public than by making the Grange Department a grand success. Patrons, allow me to appeal to you to enter into this arrangement with all the enthusiasm at your command, and let everyone bring something—be willing to make a great sacrifice for the honor of the organization.

Allow me to bring to your notice that the time has arrived for you to make arrangements for holding our fourth annual reunion or pic-nic. The good of the organization requires that we keep up our great annual gatherings, and we trust, therefore, that the Grange will make the proper provisions for this great social gathering which has so distinguished our organization in the past. I trust that we are still the same devoted Patrons that we were from 1874 to '76.

We would also call your attention that by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which granted land scrip to the several States for the support of industrial colleges, requires that all institutions which receives the benefit of that endowment, shall have for their leading object to give instructions in agriculture and mechanical arts. By an Act of Assembly, February 19, 1876 the income arising from the land scrip granted by Congress to the State of Penn'a has been appropriated to the Penn'a State College, situated in Centre county. The college having been established in the interest of the agricultural class in particular, and its permanency guaranteed to them by the acts of Congress and Assembly as stated, it should receive our liberal patronage. Ours being a farmers' organization, the President of the College deemed it proper that he should invite our Executive Committee to make an examination of the college and its laboratories, as to its means and adaption for giving an agricultural education. As to the details of the visit, which the Executive Committee deemed it their duty to make under the circumstances, we must refer you to their report. But let me call your attention to the fact that lawyers have their law-universities, doctors their medical universities, ministers their theological seminaries, all intended to fit them for their various professions, and under the laws of many States no one is permitted to practice the professions unless they are first licensed by some one of these institutions. If learning is so important in the professions, is it not less necessary in the pursuit of agriculture, as the substance of the human family depends upon the products of the soil.

It is to be regretted that our Granges are sometimes so loosely conducted, which destroys so much of their influence and efficiency. For this the Masters are partly to blame. We cannot expect to make our meetings interesting if we do not comply with the requirements of the organization, and give the members of our order an opportunity to read and speak productions of their own—in fact, we should require it of all who are able, especially our young and middle-aged men and women; do not go to the professional class for your speakers and readers, as they are already over taxed with their professions and do not know the farmers' wants and privations. Napoleon the First said of one of his marshals, Lannes, that "he found him a dwarf and lost him a giant." Just so is our Granges—if you give your members an opportunity you will rear up giants who will carry everything before their skill and eloquence. But if you give these honors to those engaged in other pursuits, it is very natural that those pursuits will be looked up to and carry away the honors that belong to the farmer, and the result will be that our calling will be lowered in the estimation of the public.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.—The new M. E. Church at Chestnut Grove will be dedicated to the service of the Lord on Sunday, September 9. It is situated about four miles from Milesburg borough on the Milesburg and Smithport pike. Several prominent ministers will be present and a cordial invitation is extended to all to be present. Persons coming from a distance will be cared for, so that all may come with the full assurance that every comfort will be given to man and beast.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—No people in the world suffer as much with dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as sour stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of Green's August Flower we believe there is no case of dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist, F. Poots Greens, or J. Zellers & son, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. 21-eowtf.

Do you are Anything Abont It?

FELT'S MILLS, N. Y., Oct. 19, '76.

This is to certify that I have used Davis' Home Relief in a severe case of rheumatism. It gave me relief when nothing else would. I recommend it to all in cases of this kind.

JENNISON C. CROSS.

Davis' Home Relief has become a staple with us as a general family medicine. None sells so well. None gives such general satisfaction. It is used internally and externally for headache, neuralgia, all derangements of the bowels, and any inflammation.

SAMUEL CROSS & SON.

The use of a ten-cent sample bought of R. B. Rankin will explain fully why this medicine is so popular. The cheapest and most effectual cough medicine known is Hotch's Universal Cough Syrup. Sold by R. B. Rankin, A. T. Boggs, Milesburg, and J. V. Gray, Port Matilda. 31-4w

A Box of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which contains three cakes and costs only sixty cents, is sufficient to supply material for at least twenty Sulphur Baths which would eradicate a whole catalogue of rheumatic and cutaneous maladies. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 33 4w

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 eowly

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously effected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
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HEMP CARPETS
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VENETIAN CARPETS
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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IN GREAT VARIETY
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OIL CLOTHS
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WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
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WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
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HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
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PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSO MST IN THE WORLD.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, '77.

A publication in the *Republican* has varied the course of gossip and enlarges the area of legitimate inquiry for the professional amateur investigators so abundantly supplied in this community. Avoiding details for lack of space, the gist of the matter is about as follows: T. P. Kane, ex-special agent of the Pension Bureau, in a letter to Secretary Schurz about the 1st of June, charged that J. H. Baker, while Commissioner of Pensions, ordered the name of Mrs. Slaughter placed on the Pension roles, and the payment to her of back pension to the amount of $7,725. This claim was filed many years ago, and had been rejected by almost every new incumbent of the Commissioner's chair for twenty years, including Baker himself in 1871 or the year following, notwithstanding which he subsequently ordered the case to be re-opened and the claim allowed, knowing it to be fraudulent, and for which he received one-fourth of the amount paid as a bribe, from the attorney who received a like amount for his services. It is further charged, that Mr. Bentley, present Commissioner, having full knowledge of Baker's crime, has manipulated the affairs of his office so as to prevent any publicity with intent to shield the criminal; that Col L. Barnes, who succeeded Talbert Lanston as chief of the special service division on Baker's retirement, and who was associated with him (Kane) in investigating the matter, was, with himself, dismissed at the instance of Bentley, because of their dameging knowledge of Baker's guilt, and that Lanston, his intimate friend and adviser in the premises, was restored to his old place vacated by L. Barnes. It is intimated that Mr. Schurz requested the matter should not be made public, and has been very dilatory in his inquiries; and that his private secretary, Mitchell (the accuser of Mrs. Mitchell and Gen. Banks in a late scandal), who was designated to act with Kane in completing the evidence, had taken advantage of every frivolous pretext to delay investigation. This morning's *Republican* credits Mr. Schurz with saying yesterday that he was anxious to have the truth or falsity of the matter established. Mr. Bentley's present unpopularity will not suffer any diminution by the publication, and it has directed attention anew to the Interior Department as an excellent place to inaugurate "reform." The Indian Bureau has long been under a cloud, and has been, for the past three months, the subject of a secret investigation.

About every move of Southern Democratic leaders, and the utterances of their press since securing control of the Lower House of Congress in 1874, has served to confirm the belief that they are acting by a concerted plan to recover the power of domination in national affairs which they lost through secession after an almost unquestioned possession of thirty years. This tacit league is believed to contemplate the banishment of every Republican of offensive prominence from the late insurrectionary states, and all who by their intelligence promise to become troublesome in the future. It is alleged that all the political crimes that have darkened the history of that section for the past eight years, culminating in the horrible atrocities of last year's Presidential campaign, are due to this unwritten compact. While brazenly demanding unconditional amnesty for the authors of the most shocking atrocities and rewarding them with petty offices, they are urging on the spoilation of political opponents in order to drive them out and cement the "Solid South." It is claimed that a perfect reign of terror exists in South Carolina to-day; and that men of national reputation are now in this city, awaiting Hayes' return to invoke national protection in behalf of the martyrs of bitter, relentless persecutions systematically urged against every person of any note ever identified with the Republican party.

After the handsome manner in which France responded to our invitation to the Centennial Exposition, and the cordial efforts of her government and people to make it a success, our own indifference toward the French Exposition, to be opened next season, certainly smacks of ingratitude and appears altogether shabby. Unless soon accepted, the space reserved for the government will be forfeited, and it is hoped Congress will take up the matter at once after organization.

It is charged that the Denserara sugar makers color their productions so as to resemble the lower grades, thus avoiding duties and giving them great advantage over those of other sugar producing localities who ship their products to American ports. A remedy will probably be found and applied.

While Pugh and Grow are under heavy bail for the action of the Grand Jury in the matter of the forged drafts, Tompkins has learned late in life that honesty is really the best policy, or would have been for him; because, had he promptly paid Pugh his fee as attorney, there would have been no forgeries to investigate, leading to a knowledge of *his* fraud, that will likely prove fatal to any payment of the award. LEO.

THINK OF THIS—Out of one hundred thousand bottles of Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir sold last year, $1,000 were saved to the purchasers. This is one reason that we sell this valuable medicine at ninety-nine cents per bottle; and another reason is that we desire to attract public attention to it wherever it is not generally known. For all common diseases, such as headache from disordered stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, billiousness, and a debilitated state of the system from impoverished blood, this remedy stands without a parallel. Regular size and sample bottles for sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte. eow

New Advertisements.

NOW TO BUY

Goods Cheap

We have the largest stock of

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered to Centre County trade, and are bound to sell at prices

ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

WE OFFER NO

BUNCOMBE,

in the way of a schedule of prices, but we mean

ALL WE SAY!

Call and see if we do not.

JOHN POWERS,

No. 5 Bush's Arcade.

9 34 3m

AGENTS WANTED. Pen & Pencil Sketches of the GREAT **RIOTS.** An Illustrated History of the great Rail-Road and other riots, with a History of Communism and Trade Unions. By the popular author Hon. J. T. Headly. All classes want this book, depicting the reign of terror in ten States. The best selling book for Agents. Now ready. 550 pages, 53 Illustrations $2. Send 50 cents for outfit and territory. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. 34-4w

WANTED.—A first-class housekeeper can find a situation by applying to Mrs. J. C. Hoover, of Julian. None but a first-class girl need apply. 3 -3t

Legal Notices.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of Josiah Neff, Executor of, &c., of John Emanert, late of Harris township, deceased.
2. The second partial account of John Rishel, Executor of, &c., of Peter Durst, late of Potter township, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Jeremiah Eyer and John G. Waite, administrators of &c., of Henry Waite, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
4. The final account of John B. Ream, guardian of William C. Reese, minor child of Margaret Reese, late of Gregg township, deceased.
5. The final account of S. J. Miller, administrator of, &c., of Theodore Miller, late of Howard borough, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Thomas B. McElroy, administrator of, &c., of Hannah Benscoter, late of Potter township deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Zeigler, executor of &c., of Sarah Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
8. The fifth account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c., of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
9. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator de bonus non of &c., of Henry Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.
10. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator of &c., of Michael Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
11. The account of Daniel Roush and D. C. Wilt, executors of &c., of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased, as filed by Daniel Roush.
12. The account of Daniel Roush, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to sell the real estate of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Toner, executrix of &c., of Henry Harsbarger, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The account of Daniel Grove, administrator of &c., of John Ballot, late of Benner township, deceased.
15. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, guardian of Jane C. and Melissa E. Duffey, minor children of John and Sarah C. Duffey, late of Benner township, deceased.
16. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, trustee of Sarah C. Duffey, (now Snyder) under the will of Jane C. Knox, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Owen, administrator of &c., of Richard Atherton, late of Philipsburg, deceased.
19. The account of P. W. Barnhart, guardian of Lemuel C. McClelland, one of the heirs of Elizabeth McClelland, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
20. The account of John Rishel, Esq., guardian of Daniel Kerr, Jr., a minor child of Daniel Kerr, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
21. The account of James H. Rankin, executor of &c., of L. D. Wasson as administrator of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased.

31 3t W. E. BURCHFIELD, *Register.*

AN ORDINANCE—To prohibit Lounging and Loafing on Street Corners, Sidewalks, Steps, etc., and to regulate and prohibit persons under Eighteen years of age from being on the streets and alleys within the limits of the borough after eight o'clock P. M.

Be it Ordained and Enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That every person or persons who shall be found in any street or any public place within the bounds of said borough, making noise and confusion, or using obscene or profane language, or behaving in other disorderly manner or in any wise disturbing the peace and good order of the borough, or whoever may be found lounging upon door steps, cellar doors or other private property without permission or against the wish of the owner thereof, or doing injury to public or private property, or lounging on street corners, around lamp posts, on side-walks or blockading the same, on bridges, crowding in front or around churches embarrassing ingress thereto or egress therefrom, within said borough during the night time, shall be liable to arrest by any police officer or high constable of said borough, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable as aforesaid to arrest every person or persons so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess, or Justice of the Peace of said borough, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars each and costs of prosecution at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom tried; and in case any person or persons convicted and sentenced shall refuse or omit to pay the fine imposed and costs every such person shall be duly committed to the Lock-up of the borough, or to the common Jail of Centre county, for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours at the discretion of the said Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 2. That all children and youths under the age of eighteen years shall hereafter be prohibited from idling and loafing or being on any of the streets or alleys within the limits of said borough, except they be upon special errands at the command of their parents, or unless they be in the custody and care of their parents, senior members of their families, senior persons or their legal guardians, after the hour of eight o'clock P. M. Any child, youth, children or youths, so found upon the streets or alleys of said borough and within the limits thereof, otherwise than as above excepted, after the said hour of of eight o'clock P. M., shall be liable to arrest, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable of said borough to arrest any child, youth, children or youths so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess or a Justice of the Peace, the person or persons convicted shall be subject to like fines and penalties as prescribed in the foregoing section of this ordinance.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this Twentieth day of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (1877).

ATTESTED. S. S. LYON, C. B.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 35-2t

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. The only combination of the true Jmacia Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy, is a delicious, harmless and strengthening substitute for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dyspepsia, Oppression after eating, and every species of Indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, and cures Cramps, Chills, Fevers and Malaria. Ask for Sanford' Ginger. 34-4

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—The lot of Abram Switzer, deceased, will be sold this day, August 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

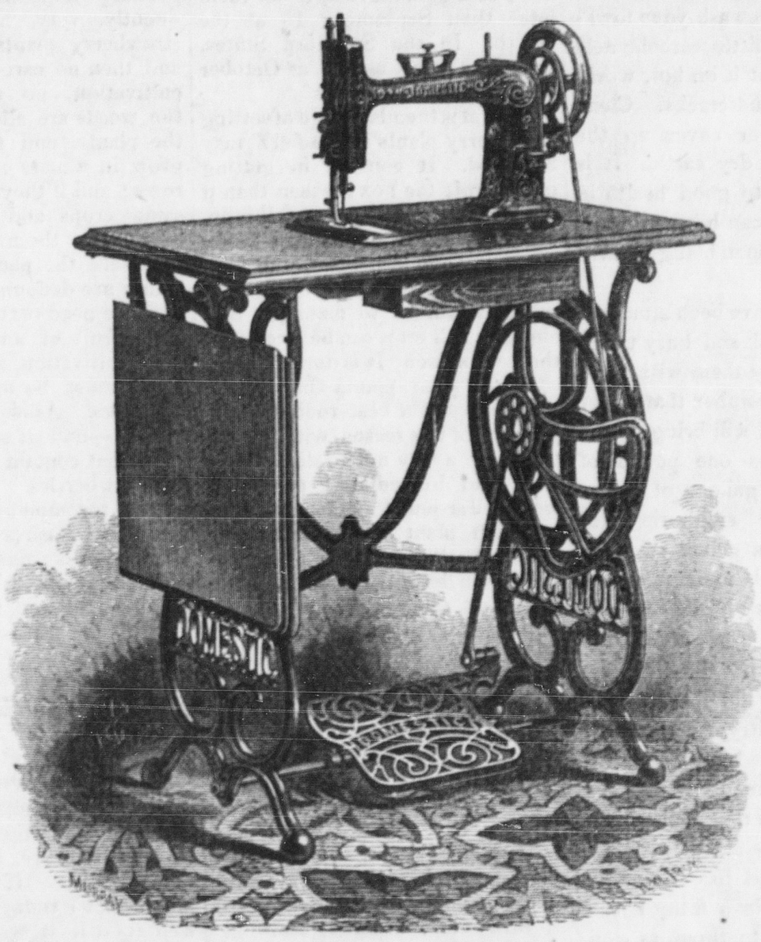
JAMES H. RANKIN, Administrator.

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Alleghany Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

☞By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**

9 26 BELLEFONTE, PA

Fine Teas.

For sale by JAMES WELCH, Bellefonte, Pa.

JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co.

What SAMPLE TEA is.

Every Cargo of Tea, on arriving in this country, is Sampled by the Importer to the extent of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, which teas, being out of the original packages, become useless to the Importer after the cargo is sold. *We contract for these Teas at Cost of Importation*, (including "Sample Packages,") which are then thoroughly classified and packed by our New York House. **Our Teas at 40c and 50c a pound**

Equal in every respect those retailed elsewhere for Double the Money

At a saving of three profits to the Consumer.

Thomas Chute & Co.

No. 131 WATER St.,
NEW YORK

We guarantee Every package.

RUPTURE

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 258 Broadway, New York, or send for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement.

CAUTION.—Mrs. Rebecca Rupert, having left the township Liberty, where she has been a township charge, all persons are cautioned against trusting her or furnishing her with goods or board on the township account, as the overseers of the poor will settle no bill by her contracted.

SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
JOHN SCHENCK,
34-3t* Overseers of the Poor

New Advertisements.

FURTHER

KNOCK--DOWNS!

IN OUR PRICES.

To prepare for Fall Purchases we are daily making reductions in prices of our very large stock of goods, and confidently claim that in all goods in our line we are selling at prices very much lower than the same class of goods have ever been offered for before in this place.

A very complete line of Pocket-books at all prices, ranging from 5 cts to $4.

Autograph Albums of Morocco and Russia leather, of new and elegant styles—all the rage now.

Photograph Albums—prices reduced one-half.

Photograph and Picture Frames, all kinds and prices.

Splints from 5 to 30 cts per bunch.

Fancy box Paper and Envelopes, the largest and finest assortment on hand and to arrive, from 15 cents to $1 per box.

Motto Frames with & without gilt lining

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VEGETINE. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '76.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can unhesitatingly and sincerely commend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW,
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Farm, Garden & Household.

Poultry Cholera.

A number of farm chickens have been attacked with poultry cholera during our summer months, and a large number of fowls have died from its ravages. In addition to what we have already published concerning this disease, we offer the following suggestions:

Every person who has a poultry house should examine it at once. *Don't wait for the disease.* And also ascertain if there are any vermin *chicken lice* about the roosts or building. If any are found, purchase some carbolic acid, mix one ounce with a gallon of water, and sprinkle your house once a day till they leave. Or, if you have a tight house, saturate some rags with chloroform and keep the fowls out for half an hour. The next thing to do is to whitewash your fowl's house, mixing a little carbolic acid in the wash. Put it on hot, working it well into the cracks. Clean out the house, or cover up the droppings with dry earth. It is just as essential to good health in fowls to have a clean house to roost in as it is to a human being to have a clean bed.

If your fowls have been attacked, kill those affected and bury them. Be sure to supply them with fresh cool water. Remember that water heated in the sun will bring on the disease. Dissolve one pound of copperas in two gallons of water with one ounce of sulphuric acid. Put one gill to a gallon of fresh water for the fowls to drink once a day. This is a very healthy astringent and has been used successfully for many years in England.

By observing the foregoing a great deal of poultry can be saved from premature mortality, and there is no farm product more remunerative than that of the poultry yard if it gets the attention it is certainly entitled to. To allow chickens to roost in a filthy house is great injustice to them as well as a crime to the dumb creation.

Clawson Wheat.

We devote considerable space to the discussion of the merits of the Clawson wheat. The following correspondence of the *Country Gentleman* is of more than ordinary interest, as Mr. Geddes is acknowledged authority on all questions pertaining to agricultural pursuits:

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—Permit me to answer, through your paper, the letters that are flowing in upon me making inquiries in regard to the Clawson wheat.

In the year 1867, Garret Clawson, in passing over a wheat stubble then lately harvested on his farm in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, N. Y., observed some heads of uncommonly fine appearance, near the roots of a stump. The wheat that had been harvested was mixed, and had nearly all the then common varieties of winter wheat raised thereabouts. Mr. Clawson selected the finest samples of these uncommonly fine heads of wheat, and sowed the grain, and the next year found that he had two distinct varieties. Selecting the most promising of the two, he sowed it the next year, and continued its cultivation. Thus originated this now famous variety of wheat.

In the fall of 1871, Mr. Johnston, of Ovid, Seneca county, sent me a sample of this wheat, and gave me a short history of its origin, yield, &c. This sample was so excellent, that at harvest, in 1872, I went to the town of Hector, and to the farm on which this wheat originated, and from Mr. Clawson learned its history. I found that this kind of wheat had withstood the bad weather of that very poor wheat year much better than any other variety. I published an account of my visit in the *Tribune*, being careful not to say more in favor of this new wheat than I felt confident would be found to be true on trial. I said—

"The Clawson wheat is red chaff, bald (without beard or awn), white kernel, very large and plump; stiff at bottom and of medium height; heads turn down before ripening; matures as early as the Mediterranean; not subject to rust; stands the winter well, and, because of the large heads having many and large kernels, is a large yielder."

The only error I fell into in my description, then given, was in regard to this wheat not shelling in harvest. It does shell, if allowed to become very ripe before cutting, and this is the only thing that can be justly said that is not in favor of this kind of wheat.

In the fall of 1872 several pieces of land in this vicinity were sown with Clawson wheat, and from that time till now it has been growing in favor here, and very little of any other winter wheat is now sown in Onondaga county. On poor land it is the best yielder, and on very rich land it is the safest variety to sow. We have tried it in winters of little snow, and in the last winter distinguished for deep and continuous snow, and we are now threshing, and thus far I have not heard of a field that does not give from twenty-five to thirty bushels, and I expect to have satisfactory proof before long of fifty bushels being raised this year on one acre.

Last year an attempt to discredit this kind of wheat for making good flour was made at Detroit, and Michigan farmers were very much alarmed about the time of sowing wheat. Letters were written to me, and much interest taken in the question among wheat raisers and millers. Letters are now coming in upon me making like inquiries. My answer is, that in Syracuse Clawson wheat is quoted as high as Deihl, Wicks or Treadwell, and certainly the Syracuse millers have ground this wheat long enough, and in sufficient quantities, to know its real value for making flour. To close this matter and answer at once all inquiries, I add to the foregoing, that being a grower of wheat for more than forty years on the best wheat lands, and having raised many varieties, I consider the Clawson the very best of them all, taking everything into consideration. GEORGE GEDDES.

FAIRMONT, N. Y.

Setting Strawberry Plants, Etc.

Strawberry plants may be set in August and Septemper up to the middle of the month, and some growers claim that they may be set as late as October 1st; but it is not safe, as a general rule, to set them later than September 15 at the North. In the Southern States, they may be set as late as October or November.

"What is the advantage of setting strawberry plants in the fall?" may be asked. It consists in getting more fruit the next season than if set in the spring—not a full crop, however, till the second season; but when one transplants the runners that grow on his own premises, they can be so managed that almost a full crop can be produced the next season. It is done thus:

Water your plants thoroughly, then take up the best-rooted plants (runners of this season) with garden trowel in a way not to disturb the roots, and immediately press the moist soil around them in a ball, and lay each plant thus treated in a shallow basket or a tin pan; and when you have taken up about a dozen, set them out immediately, and as deep as you can without covering the crowns of the plants, at the same time pinching off all the leaves but two or three of the newest, such as stand most upright in the crowns. Then water freely, and continue to water abundantly, if the weather be dry, near the close of the day being the best time. In setting the plants, the roots should be spread out horizontally, but inclining downward.

Strawberry Plants by Mail.

Any person desirous of procuring new varieties from a distance, can safely order them to be sent by mail. I have sent them 2,000 miles in that way safely. It is done as follows:—The roots are carefully wrapped in damp moss, from a half to three-quarters of an inch thick, the moss being as wet as it can be made without dripping, and pressed around the roots as firmly as possible, first rolling them into a small, compact ball somewhat elongated; then stout (not thick) Manilla wrapping paper, that has been made waterproof by oiling with boiled linseed oil, is wrapped around the roots, leaving the ends of the leaves of the plants slightly exposed to give them air, or they would die in warm weather; twine is now to be wound around the paper, securing it in its place, and at the same time holding a tag in close contact with the package, on which the address of the purchaser is written. The postage is one cent per ounce or fraction of an once.

Growing the Plants in Pots.

Some dealers in strawberry plants grow them in small pots, and send them to customers by express, claiming that by removing such plants from the pots into the bed without disturbing their roots, a full crop of fruit will be produced the next season. This refers to plants set from pots in August or September; but it is not a fact that a full crop will be produced the first season, but only a partial crop; but the crop is better than when plants are set in the ordinary way, with their roots laid bare in taking them up. They are started in pots as follows:—When the joints of the runners are about to take root, sink the small pots under them even with the surface of the ground, and bury the joints slightly in the pots, placing a small stone on each pot to show where they are, or a peg stuck by the side of them would answer the same purpose. The runners are not to be detached from the parent vine till the plants have become well rooted in the pots; then the pots are to be taken up and sent to customers, or used on one's premises; the earth being detached from the pots without disturbing the roots of the plants, which are immediately set in the bed, or row, where they are wanted to grow.

The Distance Apart to Grow Them.

Some varieties will produce good crops in matted beds or rows, and others require to be grown further apart. If we desire to produce the largest crop and largest berries of any variety, the plants should be grown in stools or hills, about a foot apart—that is, a foot of space between them when fruiting. This will require the plants to be set at least 15 inches apart. This method produces the best yield for plants and the best sized berries, but not always the greatest number of quarts. For garden culture, there is no better way than to set the plants in rows two and a half feet apart, and 15 inches apart in the rows. The rows may be allowed to thicken up with runners, so as to be what is called "matted rows," leaving only just room enough between them to pick the fruit easily, or the plants may be kept separate, as the owner finds the most profitable.

Fertilizers.

When one has well-rotted stable dung, from cows mostly, he need look no further for manure for strawberries; and it should be applied abundantly, in order to produce very large crops. Frequently, very fine varieties of strawberry plants are purchased, and then no care is taken in their cultivation, no manure applied, the weeds are allowed to smother the plants, and they are left to grow in a mass of matted beds or rows; and if they do not yield the same crops and the same-sized berries that the nurseryman grows who sells the plants, he and his plants are denounced as humbugs. No one need expect to produce good fruit of any kind without good cultivation, and on most soils there must be an application of fertilizers. Ashes—leached or unleached—and all commercial fertilizers that contain potash, are good for strawberries. The following is highly recommended:—One part nitrate of potash (saltpeter); one do. Glauber salts; one do. sal-soda.

These are are dissolved in a barrel of water, and the water is applied to the plants once a week in the spring, till the fruit sets. A barrel of water containing one pound of each of the above, is sufficient for ten or twelve hundred square feet of plants.

Renewing Plantations.

Strawberry plants bear only two good crops and then others should take their places, or new plantations be made. If one has plants (this season's runners) that are now well rooted, it would be best to make the new plantation immediately, taking up and setting the plants as above stated; yet it will do very well to wait till next spring, the only difference being that you get no fruit worth naming from the spring setting, and you will not get much from the plants at this season of the year, unless you lift them without disturbing their roots much.

The Sexes of Plants.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was not known that there were male (staminate) and female (pistilate) strawberry plants. This was first discovered by a gardener near Cincinnati, Ohio. In buying new varieties, it is well to know the sex; yet nearly all the popular sorts are staminates, or self-fructifying. If, however, you happen to get a pistilate variety, some strong staminates must be grown near it or the berries will be imperfect, and the crop small.

Linden, N. J. T. B. MINER.

Renovating Exhausted Lands.

The Best and Most Economical Mode.

BY T. WOOD.

[Read before the Pennsylvania Experimental Farm Club.]

When soils become much exhausted, as nearly all the farms in Western Chester and Southern Lancaster counties, Pa., were fifty years ago, many farmers rapidly improved their lands by liming and sowing clover and plowing it down. This practice was continued, and with what manure was conveniently made, applied, until guano was discovered, when farmers bought and applied it to their wheat crops, which seemed to increase the product, but some had an idea that it did not improve their soils satisfactorily. As guano become scarce and dear, manufactured fertilizers followed. Many farmers bought and applied them, and the practice of plowing in green crops nearly ceased, which I think was bad policy, as it appears to me, with all the money expended in the purchase and application of these manufactured fertilizers, the productiveness of our farms has not increased so fast as under the green crop system. In my own experience I have been far more successful in increasing crops by plowing down clover, even after the first crop was taken off, than by the application of phosphates or ground bone, and surely it costs less. I am almost ready sometimes to think that this whole artificial fertilizing business has been an unfortunate thing for the farming interest. We see by the reports of the two last census that our lands in Eastern Pennsylvania, where tens of thousands of dollars have been expended in so-called fertilizers, that not only the production of grain decreases but live stock also, and the decrease is quite considerable in both.

Now, there are several economical modes of increasing fertility: The plowing down of clover after a growth of two years when the roots become large; buying and feeding large quantities of bran, increasing the stock, particularly sheep and swine; hauling into their yards and pens all kinds of substances suitable for manure, as muck, soil, leaves, weeds, grass, straw, fodder and potato tops—in fact all kinds of vegetable growths around the farm, but do it before pernicious seeds are ripe. Still better, adopt the soiling system. There are two very important advantages in it. First, the great increase in the quantity and quality of the manure; second, the keeping of about twice as much stock on the same amount of land. In this there will be found a profit greater than all the additional outlay for labor, etc. A Mr. Stewart, of Massachusetts, says: "I have practiced soiling for three years, and find it a benefit both to land and animals. In my experience I find that one acre cut is equal to four acres in pasturage. The manure that is saved by this system more than pays all the expenses attendant on it. The saving of fences would, in many localities, also pay all expenses. The increase in the value of animals kept is about three-fold. By this system I make five hundred dollars a year more than by the old system of pasturage."

The best fodder for the purpose of soiling is grass, oats, corn and rye, cut green. It has been demonstrated that one acre of land in a good state of cultivation will afford sufficient for three cows through the season.

One member of this association, at least, is now practicing the soiling system. He removed all the inside fences of his farm except his yards and pens, and keeps fifty head of cattle, where only twenty were formerly kept, and after a trial of three or four years is highly pleased with the change.

Now, gentlemen, I must say this question of the deterioration of the soil is of more importance than any that has ever come before this club, and our attention should be more forcibly directed to the subject. That a more efficient, prudent, skillful and scientific mode of cultivating and renovating the soil is absolutely indispensable to the future is unquestionable. I would here recommend our farmers to try irrigation, as prosperity of our calling and our State, many farms might be partially irrigated with but little expense, and increase considerably the grass crop which now in Eastern Pennsylvania is the important crop, and the one best calculated to keeping up the fertility of the soil. I once lived on a farm in this county which had near two miles of ditch for the purpose of irrigating land, not only along the one stream, but was conducted in a long and high trough across a larger stream and its low-lands, for watering the higher grounds on that stream also, the whole constructed at considerable cost, which I think, as the owner was a sensible man, would never have been incurred without previous substantial evidence of the great benefits of irrigation. The same system was formerly practiced all over Eastern Pennsylvania and several other states successfully. I am not yet so clear of what some call old fogyism, but I would recommend experiments being made in that direction. Now, in our day the facilities for getting water up in high lands are much greater than they were one hundred years ago. We now have the steam engine, the wind pump, the hydraulic ram. And even siphons and cisterns may be constructed to facilitate the process of irrigation, that much land that could not under the old system be irrigated might be now. Some of our Western plains, otherwise entirely barren, are rendered profitably productive by artificial irrigation. In mowing my yard this summer I found three times as much grass in same amount of space, where the water had spread from the conductor from the house roof. Even in ordinary seasons I think we might double our hay crop by irrigation, and often our grain crop, too. I also favor the use of gypsum, particularly on clover, as a cheap fertilizer.

Grasshopper Machines.

While the Grasshopper Commission is at work looking up scientific plans for disposing of the grasshoppers, mechanical inventive genius is not sleeping. Machines for catching him by the wholesale are continually coming up, and some of them seem to be very effective. The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Press* thus tells of one likely sort of a thing that has appeared about there:

"Several references have been made of late to the use of coal tar in the destruction of young 'hoppers. In the vicinity of Wilmar, where the new discovery has been most thoroughly tried, the results have astonished the people, and every one is now engaged in fighting the pests. It is only truth to state that it has been found the most effective of defences against threatened devastation, and the 'hopper crop has been wonderfully reduced in sections where the "coal-tar machine" has been tried. Its advantages embrace cheapness, efficiency, what everyone should know. As this 'hopper machine is easily constructed, and its operations are so decidedly beneficial, every resident of the infested districts should construct a machine of his own and use it. The implement at Wilmar is made as follows: Take a strip of sheet iron from eight to thirty feet in length, and fasten long and strong wires to both ends of the sheet iron. The wires can be attached to the horses with the tugs or otherwise, or if a single horse is used the length of the sheet iron can be shortened and the wire can be fastened in the centre of the sheet, when the cheap machine is completed and ready for duty. Its upper surface is well covered with coal tar, and it is now ready to start on its grand mission among the hoppers. The iron naturally adjusts itself to the surface of the ground, and when in motion the 'hoppers commence jumping, but are not large enough to clear the width of the iron, and in less time than it takes to tell the story the iron is covered by thousands of 'hoppers. Their vigorous kicking and squirming serves to distribute the tar and hold them in a mass two or three deep; when the tar is sufficiently stuccoed the mass is swept off and fired. In this simple way the farmers around Wilmar are actually saving their fields from the newly-hatched swarms, and even the little boys are doing splendid execution with machines of lesser dimensions. This beats all the costly 'hopper-dozers ever invented, and is working to the entire satisfaction of the communities which have utilized them. In some instances two pieces of sheet iron are used over the same tract, one some distance behind the other, and it is averred upon honor that scarcely a 'hopper can be found after the combination of tar, iron and wire have been used according to the directions above briefly given. The experiment costs but little, and every farmer in the 'hopper region should lose no time in giving it a thorough trial on his own account. It cannot be tried a moment too soon, and is certain to repay for cost, time and trouble."

Wheat Culture.

[Correspondence Practical Farmer.]

Wheat is one of the most extensively grown crops of the American farmer, and its importance as a product for export is well known. The acreage devoted to wheat culture is simply immense and greatly increasing, though the average yield per acre in some sections of our country might be very materially increased by a better selection of seed and by more care and attention to the preparation of the soil and the harvesting of the crop. In the selection of the seed, due reference must be made to the soil and the climate of the particular section in which it is planted (sowed). Seed wheat, however, should be changed every two years, or at the farthest every three years, especially the white, beardless varieties. This has been our experience, and no doubt that of others, for we have found it to be a decided improvement to use new seed, even though it be brought from a distance of only a few miles. Lime in suitable quantities is invaluable in the production of a good wheat crop, as it checks any tendency to go too much to straw, at the same time furnishes the grain with food for its proper growth. Land deficient in lime and having a superabundance of vegetable matter will not produce a satisfactory crop of wheat, for it will go too much to straw and will break down before harvest time to such an extent as to depreciate the value of the crop. Rank, hot or violent stable manure should not be applied to the soil for a crop of wheat, but rather supply a heavy coat of manure to the land for a corn crop and then let wheat follow, for the wheat will find enough in the soil which has been well incorporated with it and has lost its violent heating properties, to supply it with fertilizing matter. Some of the phosphates are largely used on the wheat crops, especially south of Mason's and Dixson's line. The application of the stable manure direct has the effect to make the wheat go too much to straw and has a great tendency to induce rust in seasons favorable to its production. Clayey soils under good cultivation, or heavy loams under the same circumstances, are the most desirable for wheat culture, though light marly or calcareous soils, under proper cultivation will produce good crops. South of Mason's and Dixon's line the farmers, many of them, cut off their corn, making the spaces very wide one way and then run the cultivators through these spaces, immediately following with the drill. On the spaces or rows where the shocks of corn stand oats are sown the following spring, the corn and fodder being removed by that time. In the loamy or light soils which they usually have, this system seems to answer comparatively well and has the advantage of being more cheaply and quickly accomplished than by the old style method of plowing, harrowing, rolling, drilling, which latter plan we must say we prefer, as it savors more of thorough tillage.

D. Z. EVANS, JR.

Tomatoes.

An old English publication says:—"And yet it is a fact that we Britishers are fast learning to eat tomatoes and that our American cousins eat them as greedily raw as hungry boys might eat pears or apples off a street-stall."

That is not quite true—but it is true that the taste for this wholesome fruit is not only spreading all over the world, but also that the tomato is most valued where most used, and this is singular when we consider that there is scarcely one who will tell you he liked it when first tasted.

If, with the present demand for tomatoes the whole year round, they were not of the easiest cultivation, the prices which we should be obliged to pay for them would show the high estimation in which they are held. We give the best recipes of which we have any knowledge:

STEWED TOMATOES.—To stew tomatoes properly they should be cooked at least two hours; pour boiling water over them and remove the skin; then slice them into a stew-pan—porcelain is the best, although *new* tin will answer; allow them to boil briskly for twenty minutes, then remove to the back of the range to simmer slowly until required; season liberally with butter, salt and pepper. They will then be cooked to a thick creamy consistency with few lumps and a high, fine flavor, and will not, therefore, need flour or cracker crumbs, which to our taste are no improvement.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Select large ones, remove *part* of the inside, but do not skin; make a stuffing of any kind of cold, cooked meat chopped fine, bread crumbs, green corn, minced onion or parsley, a well beaten egg, butter, salt and pepper; fill the tomatoes with this dressing, put a piece of butter on the top of each, and bake in not a very quick oven three-quarters of an hour.

BAKED TOMATOES AND CORN.—Line a deep dish with slices of tomatoes, then cover with green corn cut from the cob; season with butter, salt and pepper; then another layer of tomatoes, corn and seasonings until the dish is full; add one pint of good meat broth; sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bake one hour.

TOMATO FIGS.—Remove the skins and allow one pound of white sugar for every pound of fruit; place them in a stone jar for twenty-four hours; then pour off the syrup and boil, skimming until clear; return the syrup to the fruit letting it remain another twenty-four hours; again boil and skim, pouring over as before. After the third time they are fit to dry; place on earthen plates and set in the sun. When well dried pack them in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between each layer.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Dip thin slices of ripe tomatoes into flour; salt and pepper, and fry in boiling butter or lard until nicely browned.

Clawson Wheat.

One of our readers—E. L. B.—writes that he intended to test this wheat last year, but was dissuaded by a neighbor who had read about its making poor flour. He wants to know what evidence we have that it will make good flour. We reply that we have the evidence of those who have used the flour. We do not know that we have ever used it ourselves. We have seen the flour, however, and in appearance it was equal to the best. Some of the millers of Michigan have reported adversely concerning it, but their motives have been questioned. At the last meeting they had six different samples analyzed, and graded them in the following order: Tappahannock, Treadwell, Gold Medal, Oregon, Diehl, Clawson. A correspondent of the "Michigan Farmer" says that three members of the association voted for this report and no one opposed it. A member from Lansing defended the Clawson, said it had been raised by the farmers of Michigan for three years, and was highly esteemed on account of its large yield, freedom from insects and for its excellent qualities when properly baked. This accords with the reports from other sources, including the opinions of Syracuse, N. Y., millers, as furnished by Hon. Geo. Geddes, to the "Michigan Farmer," last year. They have raised this wheat in New York for several years, and the millers and growers unite in giving it the best qualities. We have a number of men advertising this wheat, and we should be pleased to have the opinion of every one of them, as well as others who have tested it. Advertisers are interested persons, we know, but we also know that some of these men who have raised Clawson wheat will tell the truth about it, as it appears to them. Until we have more evidence against it than we now have, we shall continue to recommend the Clawson wheat.—[Practical Farmer.

meet the loved and mourned after years of parting; and then she whispered, as she held his hand, "I am Gertrude; but not the proud, soulless, imperious girl whose portrait you have so faithfully preserved. I am Gertrude Arlington, whose life I hope has not been altogether spent in vain. And yet mine was not the whole wrong, was it Firman?"

"No, my poor girl; God knows it was not. To myself alone I take all the blame."

"Nay, I can not allow that."

"But it is the truth all the same," he sighed. "Had you yielded to my will, I might have slain you with my cruel, stony heart; when you resisted, as you must have done, matters might have ended I know not how. Indeed, I might have destroyed you, as surely as he who takes weapons of steel or drops of poison to rid himself of her of whom he has wearied! A merciful God saved you from such a fate, and me from the worse one of causing it."

"You judge yourself too harshly, Firman; I have no such thought about you."

"Not so, Gertrude, believe me. There are many gone to their rest who, if they could return, would tell you 'he speaks truly;' poor souls who have gone to their graves thanking God for their release from a life which left them nothing to hope for but death."

"Then, Firman, there is nothing to regret between us, for across the gulf of precious years, wherein we have each learned so much, we can clasp hands faithfully as truest friends. May I tell you, it was for this I remained; for I recognized the sting I had left in your heart when I saw the pencil sketch of the portrait you had made, and I thought if we could meet once more and leave happier impressions than those remaining, it would be wise and right to thus overcome past evil with future good. And now once more, are you my friend or are you not?"

"And nothing more? Ah, Gertrude, have you no dearer name to promise me, after all these years of sorrow and loneliness without you?" he pleaded.

"Yes, my whole life shall be yours, if you think I can make you happy," she murmured; "but not unless—have you no misgivings, Firman?"

"Happy! That is a poor word to express the intensity of my gratitude for this meeting, and your promise that we shall never part again. Oh! I, too, have a past to repair, of which I hope your future life may be the witness! You are my Gertude, and yet, now I look well at you, you are not mine, for your face has altered and wears a softened look, different from the old Gertrude."

"Let us forget her altogether, and paint me afresh as I am—a woman, who, for years has prayed for naught else but what is born of a humble, tender, loving heart. If you find I possess it, then, Firman, our lives have not been spent in vain. But we have much to tell each other of our past lives."

"I shall feel more interested in planning out future," he remarked, smiling.

"Ah, well, whatever we may arrange about that, I shall consider it a point not to rob Mrs. Griffiths of her pet lodger! It would be base of me to requite the good Samaritan by running off with the ass!" she added merrily; "so we must keep her rooms for the present."

"I'll take the whole house, if that is all, and then you will be obliged to stay altogether, for where I am you must be also."

"And I leave it to you to tell my Fred, my boy," she added, with a pretty blush, "for I feel a guilty cheat toward him, as he looked upon me as his mother, I may say, for so many years. I shall seem like a deserter."

"Say rather you have been one, and are now returning to your colors."

"Strange to say, Fred was struck with the portrait, but found no resemblance to the original."

"Because you are no longer the same woman; the original has gone."

And thus were happily reunited for life two who, though severed for a while, had been all along intended for each other—this was the Romance of the Lodging.

BROILED TOMATOES.—Cut small tomatoes in halves and place upon a wire gridiron, cut surface down. When the surface is somewhat cooked turn them with the skins towards the fire and finish cooking. Serve hot with butter, salt and pepper upon each half. These make a nice garnish for broiled steak.

Miscellaneous Cards.

STABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Old Eagle Valley Railroad Depot. v8n34-tf

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Hardware.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Agents wanted **$50 to $200 PER MONTH**

—A New, Clear and Concise—

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. 27 13t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28 1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 41otf

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store. 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring.

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Lumber.

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,
19 tf General Superintendent,

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa, tf

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher! Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

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DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &C.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office. v8-n16-1y

For Sale at this Office.

COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

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BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. B. Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
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If you want Invitation Cards,
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If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

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D. R. B. NEVIN, 725 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has for sale thousands of acres of choice improved and unimproved lands, in Delaware and Maryland, within a few hours, by rail, of the Philadelphia and New York markets. Climate healthful; lands cheap; railroads, churches and school houses abundant—splendid opportunity for colonies. Send for illustrated pamphlets, Free. 24 13t

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. McMURRAY, EDWARD PLUMB,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Miscellaneous.

Beaver College

AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Beautifully and healthfully located at Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburgh.

Opens September 11th.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL & MUSIC COURSE. INSTRUCTION SCIENTIFIC AND THOROUGH. PRICES REDUCED. Send for Catalogue to the President,

39 1m REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

Lands For Sale.

960,000 ACRES IN

Southwest Missouri.

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE,
Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 31

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no6-1y

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-35-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe, and will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. M. ELAR & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-32-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Ex-Governor Curtin is now at home.

——Pumps, cheapest and best in the market, at J. W. Getz's tin and hardware store, Lemont.

——The Lock Haven National Bank has concluded to go into liquidation. Mr. Peck has been recommended as receiver.

——Webster T. Bair, the new editor and proprietor of the Mount Union *Times*, is said to be a mere boy; but he edits a paper like a man.

——It seems that the parties who were to start that reliable Democratic newspaper at Williamsport have backed out. Somebody has lost a chance to lose money.

——The Clinton *Republican* remarks: "The stockholders of the Lock Haven National Bank are now in session, but we go to 'grass' too early to give any report of the proceedings."

——He is off to the city again for more new goods, J. Newman, Jr., is. The volume of his sales is simply marvelous, and only exceeded by the real cheapness and merit of everything he offers for sale.

——The Baptist festival last Friday and Saturday evenings was a success. We have not learned what was realized after all bills were paid, but from what we can see they must have made quite a handsome profit. We wish, though, it had been more.

——The fall session of the Pennsylvania State College opened on last Friday. An unusually large number of new students presented themselves and the number has been steadily increasing. It is believed that the present session will be one of the most prosperous in the history of the institution.

——Prof. F. C. Esmond, a graduate of Syracuse University, we are informed, has been chosen by the Executive Committee of the Penns. State College to take the principalship of the Preparatory Department there. We rejoice to hear that this position is filled by so competent a man, and feel confident that success alone can follow his efforts at that place.

——Rev. M. L. Smyser, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at this place, later of Philipsburg and now of Bloomsburg, has been voted a vacation by his appreciative congregation at that place to continue through the heated term. He is an earnest Christian worker, and his friends here will be glad to know that he is pleasantly situated and that his labors are prized by the people with whom he now dwells and works.

BRASS BAND.—About eighteen months ago a brass band was organized at Centre Hall with Dr. Jacobs as leader. Our collector was over there last week and received a serenade from them. He thinks they are equal to any band in the county for the time they have been in practice. Our other bands in different parts of the county will have to be very industrious or the Centre Hall boys will go right ahead of them. Parties desiring to engage music will find this band ready and capable of meeting all the requirements. Give them a trial, and our word for it you will not regret it.

——The Methodist church of Centre Furnace is to have a festival on next Saturday afternoon and evening, September 1, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the Sabbath-school. To this festival all are cordially invited, and we heartily commend it to all those interested in the cause of religious training. We feel safe in saying that those who can at all find it convenient to be present will not only get the worth of their money, but can rest assured that any assistance given to the church of that place will be used in a most judicious manner for furthering the interests of Sabbath-school work.

——The regular quarterly meeting of the Agricultural Society took place in the Court House on Monday evening of this week. President Hunter presided. Prof. Hamilton, of the State College, and Centre county's member of the State Board of Agriculture, delivered a very elaborate and instructive address on the object and usefulness of this organization. Its object was to organize a system by which its members may communicate with each other on farm improvements or the best methods of farming, and each member in turn communicate with his constituents. One of the great objects will be to inform the farmers how to resuscitate exhausted lands, which will enable them to grow full crops at all times, unless interfered with by Providential occurrences. He referred very amusingly to cows running at large, against which farmers are compelled to fence. He spoke of sheep-husbandry having become extinct for the want of a proper dog tax law in this State. He stated that if a sheep owner took the privilege of punishing the most worthless cur in the land, the owner of the dog will take the risk of paying fifteen dollars fine in court by knocking the dog punisher down. The Society gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Hamilton.

——On Tuesday night a watchman at Sterling mines discovered a party of men in the act of setting fire to a house or building of some kind, and while attempting to drive them away, was fired upon and severely wounded. One ball passed through one of his thighs and another through one of his arms, between the wrist and elbow. The watchman immediately fired upon his attempted murderers, one of whom fell to the ground, but was immediately carried or taken away by his comrades in crime. A barrel that had contained lubricating oil, was filled with shavings and placed beside the building. It was when the incendiaries attempted to fire the shavings, that the watchman interfered and the shooting commenced. At the time of writing, no arrests have been made, but the parties cannot escape. Justice will overtake them before they are aware of it.—[Osceola Reveille.

THE MONTH OF AUGUST.—The name August is derived from the Latin *Augustus*, meaning sacred, awe-inspiring, grand, majestic, solemn, awful. It denotes the eighth month in the year, and was named B. C. 30, by the Roman Emperor, Augustus, after himself, as he regarded it as a fortunate month for him, being that in which he gained several important victories. Before this time it was called *Sextilis*, or the sixth month, the year beginning with March. The name July had, in like manner, been *Quintilis*, before it was changed by Julius Cæsar, and as it contained thirty-one days, the Senate, in order that Augustus might not be behind Cæsar, decreed that August also should have thirty-one days, and that for this purpose a day should be taken away from February.

THE ART OF SWIMMING.—Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under the water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe, and if he will use his legs as in the act of walking, (or rather walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in preserving life.—*Clearfield Republican.*

FERNS.—Those of our lady friends who take a delight in the preservation and arranging of ferns for the decoration of parlors, sitting and dining rooms, etc., during the dreary winter months, should now by all means gather them while they are in their greatest state of perfection. Numerous varieties of ferns abound in the open fields and on the mountains near the town, together with many species of beautiful wild flowers, and a day can be passed very pleasantly among these wild-wood beauties.

——We find Mount Union College, says Chief Justice Chase, "healthful, national, making integral education *attainable by all.*" Has superior courses, professors, museum, apparatus, board-facilities, $500,000 property, benefiting its 13,097 students, who earn expenses teaching winters without losing time. For new catalogue, address Pres. Hartshorn, L. L. D., Alliance, O.

ART OF PROPAGATION.—A concise, practical work on the rapid increase and multiplication of stock—amply illustrated. Price, pre-paid by mail, 50 cents. Published by JENKINS' GRAPE AND SEEDLING NURSERIES, Winona, Columbiana county, Ohio. Send for it, and for free catalogue.

——The sporting men hereabouts are putting their shooting apparatus in order preparatory to drawing a bead on the festive squirrel.

——For anything in the tin and hardware line call on J. W. Getz, at Lemont.

——The small boys were very much disappointed at the non-arrival of Valentine's peach car last Monday.

——Tinware, cheap, durable and in infinite variety, for sale by J. W. Getz, Lemont.

——Don't forget the grand Niagara excursion to come off September 4th. This fine opportunity should be taken advantage of by all who can possibly get away.

——The Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, Pa., will open its fall term September 17th. For circulars or particulars address, A. N. Raub, Principal.

——There is a man in Pottsville 98 years old who has never seen a train of cars, nor even a row boat. Perhaps this may not seem so strange when we add that he is as blind as an Egyptian mummy.

——W. T. Rotherock, Esq., an aged and respected citizen of this borough, dropped in the street last Saturday evening and immediately expired. Mr. Rotherock had been very feeble in mind and body for some time, and his sudden death was not unlooked for.

——A hand-organ man with a monkey was in town last Monday, which made it lively for the boys—especially one boy who attempted to tie a knot in the monkey's tail, which he resented, and straightway jerked out a fist-ful of hair from the small boy's head.

——If you had any doubts as to the popularity of McCollum and the Bush House they would have been dispelled by a glimpse at the dining room of that hotel during dinner hour yesterday. Not less than two hundred people were made glad by that very dinner.

——It is reported that a real case of Asiatic Cholera has occurred in New York. People are therefore urged to take extra care in the exercise of the sanitary regulations of our towns and cities, that that violent and contagious disease may be avoided.

——Tuten, of the Bellefonte *Republican*, was assaulted by a man named W. S. Wagner, for publishing an article from an Altoona paper mentioning no names.—[Lewistown Gazette.

It's of interest to us to know upon which side this editor resides. Speak out—no hanging on the fence in this crisis, or it may be our unpleasant duty to call over to Lewistown.

——We are pained to record the sad news of the sudden death of the wife of our former townsman, Harry Williams, who now resides in Philipsburg. This sudden dispensation is a sad stroke for so young a family to bear, and is another reminder that even when in life we are in the midst of death.

——The Huntingdon *Globe* has had two new heads put on it recently, both of which are decided improvements on the old, and either of which is preferable to the kind that the *Republican* editor of Bellefonte is "tootin'" about.—[Hollidaysburg Standard.

We propose to meet that editor half way. Be good enough to name the time and the balance of the refreshments.

——The Patrons of Centre county will hold their fourth annual pic-nic on the summit of Nittany Mountain on the 13th day of September. All persons are cordially invited to attend and bring their baskets with them. Able speakers will addres the audience in the interests of Agriculture. A good time is anticipated.

——The excursion train to the Snow Shoe camp-meeting on Sunday last was very well patronized. Some three hundred people availed themselves of the pleasure of passing over the Snow Shoe railroad, the most of whom dined at the Chinclamoose House, conducted by our former fellow-townsman, E. A. Nolan, who proves himself to be as much of an adept at hoteling as he was at conducting railroad trains.

——There will be a very light crop of apples and peaches throughout this section this season, and prices promise to be high. The failure of the apple crop will be severely felt by the housekeepers during the winter months in the absence from the table of that staple Pennsylvania article of luxury, apple-butter, as well also dried apples, in the famous "snitz" pies, for which the Pennsylvania matrons enjoy such a wide-spread reputation. That healthful beverage, cider, will also be correspondingly scarce.

——Fighting bug juice had more patrons than usual last week. A little disturbance occured at Reynold's Hall on the night of the theatrical performance of the Wallace sisters; it was soon quelled, however. On Saturday night Joe Righter imbibed so freely that he imagined some grevious wrong at the hands of somebody, and was spoiling for a fight till he met Hugh Taylor, nearly in front of our office, whom he attacked when Hugh gave him an effectual boxing. It is fair to say that Hugh declined to have anything to say to him until Joe attacked him. We don't have a very favorable opinion of such scenes on the streets or anywhere else, and if our police were endowed with the necessary *snap*, they would prosecute the aggressors, whether they were witness to the melees or not.

——Choice and fresh groceries constantly on hand at Sechler's.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court convened on Monday, when John D. Lieb, of Bellefonte, was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

After the usual routine of business the grand jury reported a true bill. The Commonwealth vs. Charles and James Gallager came up for trial. These parties were charged with breaking into the house of A. O. Furst, Esq., in Bellefonte, May 19, 1877, from which they took some silver ware and clothing. The testimony showed that some of the knives and forks taken were found near Clintonville, Clinton county, two days after the robbery, and the prisoners were identified as looking like the two men who were seen in that vicinity at the same time. The next heard of them was offering the ware to a pawn broker in Philadelphia on June 25, 1877. A detective was present who arrested them. They informed the detective that the ware was given to them near Bellefonte. The detective communicated with the officials here and obtained the information that the articles were stolen from Mr. Furst. Charles Gallager, who was put on the stand, admits that his real name is Samuel Gibson, a printer by trade, his home being in Philadelphia. He stated that he was in the Pennsylvania Hospital from March 4 to June 4, after which he started to hunt work and met with James Gallager at Sunbury, who was in company with a man named Williams and an itinerant female. Williams got mad and left them and the woman left them at Harrisburg. Gibson, alias Charles Gallager, excited some sympathy during the time he was testifying as exhibiting some show of innocence.

Clement Dale, Esq., was appointed by the Court to defend the prisoners, and, we believe, made his "maiden speech." Taking into account that he had to prepare the case on the spur of the moment, many of his hearers speak very favorably of the effort, and we are glad to know that Clement is one who is determined to make his mark in the profession. District Attorney Spangler conducted the prosecution. Verdict, guilty; one sentenced for three years, the other for two.

EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR 1877.—The examination of applications for schools in Centre county will be held as specified in this announcement:

Philipsburg and Rush—Philipsburg, Friday, Aug. 31.
Taylor and Worth—Port Matilda, Saturday, Sept. 1.
Bellefonte—Monday, Sep. 3.
Snow Shoe and Burnside—Snow Shoe, Saturday, Sept. 8.
Liberty—Eagleville, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Howard and Curtin—Howard, Monday, Sept. 17.
Huston—Julian Furnace, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
Unionville and Union—Unionville, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Milesburg and Boggs—Milesburg, Friday, Sept. 21.
Miles—Rebersburg, Monday, Sept. 24.
Haines—Aaronsburg, Tuesday, Sept. 25.
Penn—Millheim, Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Gregg—Penn Hall, Thursday Sept. 27.
Potter—Centre Hall, Friday, Sept. 28.
Harris—Boalsburg, Tuesday, Oct. 2
College—Lemont, Wednesday, Oct. 3.
Ferguson—Pine Grove Mills, Thursday Oct. 4.
Halfmoon—Stormstown, Friday, Oct. 5.
Patton—Waddle's School house, Saturday Oct. 6.
Benner—Knox's School House, Monday, Oct. 8.
Spring—Valentines' School House, Tuesday, Oct. 9.
Walker—Hublersburg, Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Marion—Jacksonville, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Examinations will open at 9 a. m. Some of the directors should be present in time to make out a list of applicants to be examined. HENRY MEYER,
County Superintendent.

——Our readers will find inclosed in this issue of our paper a quarter sheet supplement, containing the premiums offered to exhibitors at the next Centre county agricultural fair. This list is much more extensive than former lists and amounts in the aggregate to $842.50. This magnificent offer should be and we trust will be an extra inducement for all farmers to take a lively interest in the doings of the society. The amusement list is not out yet, but will be full and entertaining. We have every assurance that the forthcoming exhibition will be the best and most attractive ever held in Centre county.

THE MEEK FAMILY.—This justly celebrated family of singers will give a concert at Reynolds' Hall next Friday evening, August 31, assisted by a full orchestra. The family consists of the father and three daughters, all singers of rare merit. Although they have not been in Bellefonte before, yet as they are natives of this county many of our people have enjoyed the pleasure of hearing them sing, and all render the same verdict, "par excellence." Our people will no doubt feel a local pride in their success. We bespeak for them a full house.

——We call attention to the new advertisement of Johnny Powers to be found in another column. At no other place in the county can so large and well selected an assortment of boots and shoes for ladies and gentlemen be found as at this well filled store in the Bush Arcade. No one who consults his own interest will fail to call on Johnny before purchasing. They will miss it if they do.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Some of the reminiscences of "Auld Lang Syne," recently published in the REPUBLICAN, especially those in reference to the celebrated highwayman and freebooter, David Lewis, have been read with much interest. The *details* of the capture of Lewis and his associate, Connelly, although *substantially true* and correct, are not *altogether* so.

Your correspondent from Warren, Ohio, has corrected an important item as to the *party or posse* capturing these outlaws, viz., that Joseph Butler, Esq., was at *the time* high sheriff of Centre county and had charge of the brave and dauntless band of volunteers, who, armed with rifles, ventured into the *then almost* impenetrable fastnesses and wilderness of Clearfield county, discovered Lewis with his band of desperadoes amusing themselves on the Bennett's Branch of Sinamahoning by shooting at a mark, surprised and captured Lewis and Connelly, the rest of the party escaping.

As to *who* aimed the fatal shots that struck down Lewis and Connelly, your relator is probably correct; as it was conceded on the return of the party to Bellefonte to be Peter Deisal, a one-armed Dutchman, John Mitchell, Esq., or Joseph Butler, all crack shots with a rifle. Connelly was severely wounded in the groin, could not be carried or transported over the rough roads to Bellefonte. He was taken in a *canoe* by some of the party down the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the "Big Island," now Lock Haven, at the mouth of the Bald Eagle creek, where he died. Lewis languised for weeks and died in the Bellefonte jail. His arm was broken and the bone badly shattered. He was often solicited to have it amputated, and Dr. C. Curtin, a skillful surgeon practicing medicine in Bellefonte, proposed to do so to save his life. Many advised him to submit to the operation, but he obstinately refused. *Gargrene* supervened and he succumbed.

The writer, though young, often saw and talked with Lewis *while in prison*. He knew his brothers well. Caleb Lewis, a single man who worked at Milesburg forge, was a common laborer for Joseph Miles and Joseph Green, then proprietors of the works. Caleb was a very civil and harmless man. Also Thomas Lewis, who at the time, with his family, lived in the stone house near Roopsburg, then Billington's old furnace. Old cinders and slag are still to be seen. Thomas was a harmless citizen.

The step-mother of the Lewises, a Mrs. Leathers who practiced midwifery, lived then in a house near the "old red barn" (and now the property of Seth Yocum, Esq., although much improved) on the Turnpike north-west of Bellefonte. Many raids were made on that house, by the citizens of Bellefonte, before David Lewis was captured, supposing him to be there visiting his mother. But he was always apprised of their approach, as he kept *videttes* out, and always escaped, leaving his warm bed to be examined by his pursuers, who hotly chased him across Spring Creek, but "sparsely clad," and up the Sugar-loaf mountain. Lewis, when in prison and speaking of these "fox hunts," often laughed about them.

David Lewis was a remarkable man. Very pleasant and agreeable in social conversation and manners, of fine figure and physique, his features regular and beautiful, quite an Adonis, about 5 feet 10½ inches high, well proportioned, his arms tapered from the shoulders to the ends of his fingers, his legs from the hips to the ends of the toes, so that it was almost impossible to keep manacles upon him. He could slip all ordinary hand-cuffs over his hands with ease, also over his ancles. He was very agile and swift of foot. Had he pursued a different course of life he might have been a valuable citizen. Mild in disposition, he often restrained his companions in crime from excesses and murder. It is well said of him, it seems, "that he took from the rich and give to the poor."

Connelly was vicious, savage and vindictive. When the wagons containing store goods for Hammond & Page, merchants in Bellefonte, was robbed and plundered on the Seven Mountains, near Pollons Bank, the party consisted of Lewis, Connelly and a small man named Jeffries, whom Lewis said was an expert, a perfect ferrit and weasel.

About the time that Lewis arose from the midst of the "empty store boxes and rubbish," at the corner of Front and Market streets, Harrisburg, where the *wise* men of the town met in council in the evenings to talk over and consult about the "affairs of the nation," of the risk men run in business on the "highways and by-ways" from robbers and cut throats; and when "not the ghost," but the veritable highwayman and robber, David Lewis, rose up and exclaimed, "I am David Lewis, the robber—take me if you dare!" putting the whole squad to flight, running helter and skelter over tar barrels and grind stones, skinning shins, which "H" so graphically described in the *Patriot*, this said David Lewis was looking and watching for Dr. Peter Shoenberger, of Huntingdon county, a rich iron master on his return from Baltimore and Harpers Ferry with a large sum of money, received for iron sold the United States for gun barrels. But Lewis said the Doctor escaped.

Many incidents might be related of Lewis and of his feats about Bedford and along the Little Juniata River, where they had caves to secrete plunder. Several "bottles" were found filled with bank notes of large amount, hermetically sealed, near Birmingham, and also in the Elk Spring caverns. Some of the descendents of the old settlers know of this. But enough for the present.

OCTOGENARIAN.

——John W. Getz, at Lemont, Pa., keeps stoves of every variety, as cheap as the cheapest.

MARRIED.

MOORE—VAN POOL.—On Friday, August 24, 1877, at the residence of Daniel L. Moore by Benjamin Vaughn, J. P., Daniel L. Moore to Miss Wilimira Van Pool, both of Taylor township.

DIED.

BAKER.—At New Berlin, Union county Pa., on Friday the 17 inst., Frankie, son of Professor F. M. and Lizzie H. Baker, of Cholera Infantum, aged 7 months and 17 days.

RIDGE.—At Eagleville, on the 22nd inst., Lizzie A. youngest daughter of Rev. William A. Ridge, aged sixteen years, four months and four days.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of CLEMENT DALE, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

COMMERCIAL.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The wildest excitement prevailed on Saturday on Third street and in the Stock Exchange, and several of our prominent brokers said they never saw the stock market more excited. The fluctuations were wonderful, stocks going up and coming down a dollar in a very short time. The conservative dealers stood by aghast, and knew not what to do. Pennsylvania railroad opened at 30½ amidst great excitement, and advanced rapidly to 31¾, reacting to 31, advancing to 32¼, from which it declined as quickly to 31. At this point it steadied for half an hour, then gradually declined to 30, at which it closed at 1 P. M., the regular closing hour on Saturdays. After 2 P. M. it declined to 29¼, at which sales were made at 3 o'clock. In the early part of the day the smaller operators, who had been short of stocks, were free buyers, at one time scrambling for the stock and seeming anxious to cover their contracts at any figures they could get them in at. The movement for a rise comes from New York parties, and some of the brokers here think the decline was made purposely to encourage further short sales prior to another advance. The public are not in the market as buyers, on the contrary, have been recently large sellers of their investment stocks, in some cases with the view of repurchasing at lower prices. Reading advanced from 17⅞ to 18¾, declining to 16¾. Lehigh opened at 21, declined to 19¾. Money was rather more in demand and loaned on stock collateral at 4@6 per cent. Some of the less active stocks were galvanized into life again by a small advance, sympathizing with the active ones. There was one small failure reported.

GOLD.

Gold opened on Saturday at 104, declined and sold at 103¾, and fluctuated between these two points all day. This is the lowest point reached by the precious metal since the suspension of specie payments in 1862. The highest quotation in the fifteen years was on the 11th of July, 1864, 285. On Thursday, February 1st, of this year, the quotation was 104¾, which was the lowest point touched previous to Saturday last. Since the 1st of December the decline has been from 109 to the present point.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago—Wheat active and firm; No. 2, spring, 106@108¾.

Baltimore—Fultz wheat, 135@137.

Philadelphia—Red wheat, 135; Amber, 140; white Michigan, 145@150; rye, 60 cents; corn, 60 cents; oats, prime new, 30 cents, mixed 28c.

SEED.

In clover seed there is nothing doing. The price of timothy has taken a wide range, the prices in Philadelphia being from $1.20 to $1.80 per bushel of 45 pounds, according to quality.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, August 30, 1877.

There is little that is new to say about the situation among business people of our borough. Trade jogs along, consumers buying just what they need and no more.

GRAIN—The markets for grain are attracting the attention of farmers and buyers. The great increase of wheat in the west over last year (nine States showing over one hundred million of bushels on last year's crop) makes the future of wheat somewhat uncertain. Nothing but an increased demand in Europe will bring wheat up to farmers' ideas in this section. There is very little offering, but the mills have no demand for shipments of flour, which makes a dull season.

RYE—Rye is worth sixty cents.

CORN—Corn is scarce and in demand at our quotations.

OATS—Oats are in large supply; prices are weak at our quotations.

SEED—Timothy is freely offered, a dollar per bushel being the maximum price offered, which is quite above shipping prices.

POTATOES—Potatoes are retailing at 25 cents per bushel.

APPLES—Apples are scarce, and are selling in market at 15@20 cents per peck.

HAY—The hay market has been flat since hay making, when most of the consumers were supplied from the fields.

STRAW—The Paper Mill has been sold to F. B. Crider & Son, who have leased it to Mr. Gui, of Chester county, a responsible manufacturer who proposes to commence manufacturing paper in a short time, which will make a cash market for straw.

QUOTATIONS.	
White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	55
Corn, shelled	56
Oats	25
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	8.00
Flour, wholesale	7.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	9
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	50
Delaware Peaches, per basket	

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWERS & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	111¼	111¼
" " "'65, J. and J	105⅝	105⅝
" " "'67, " "	108⅜	108⅜
" " "'68, " "	110½	110¾
" 10-40 coupon	111⅞	112
" Pacific 6's, cy	123¾	123¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	108¾	109
" " c, 1881	108¾	109
" 4½ Reg. 1891	106⅞	106⅞
" " c, 1891	107¾	107¾
Gold	104	104¼
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	30⅞	30
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Navigation	19¾	19¾
" Valley	36	36¾
United R. R. of J	127¾	128
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	15	16
Central Transportation	28	28¾
Nesquehoning	45	46
North Pennsylvania	38	40
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	110¾	111